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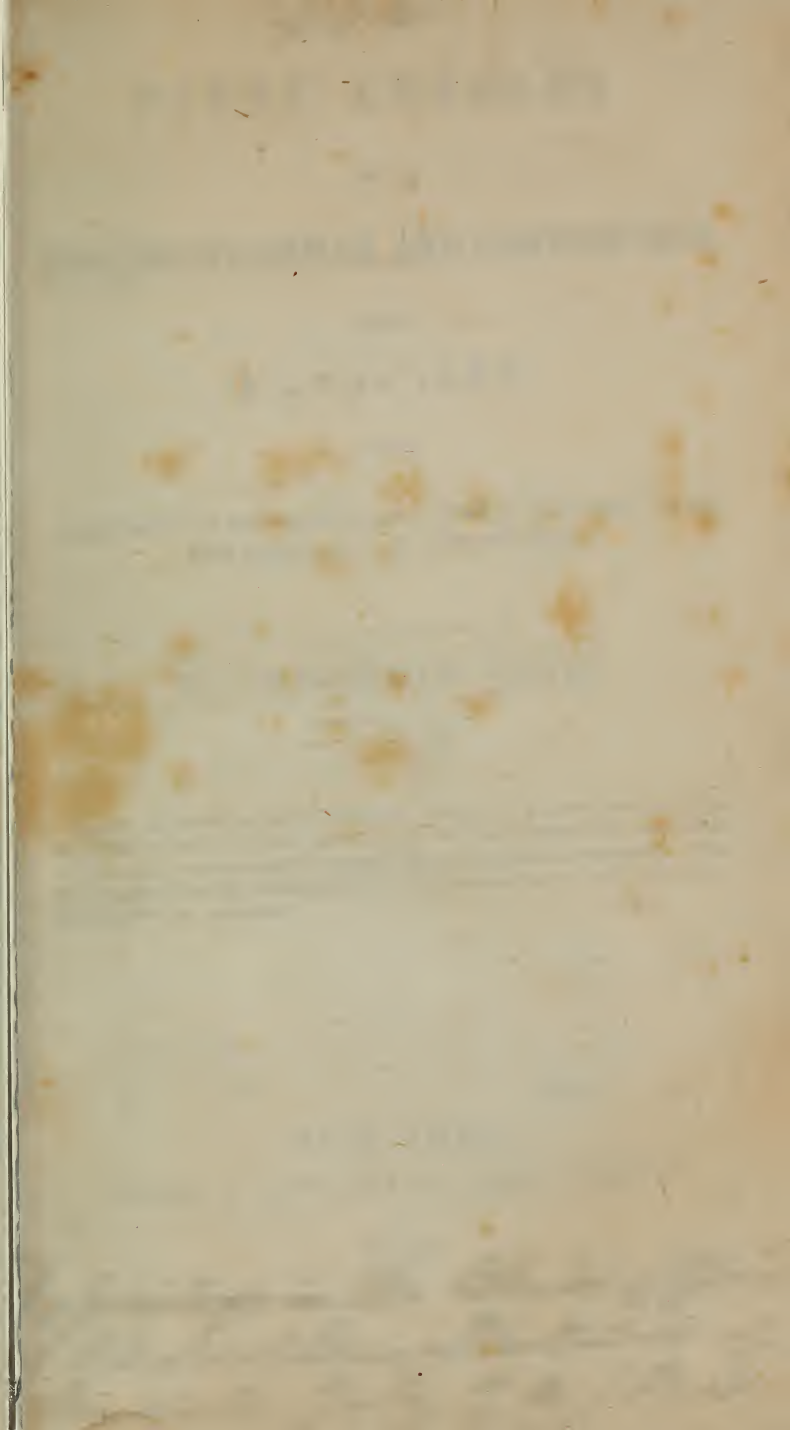
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1846











280.

FIRST LESSONS

IN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION,

WITH

EXERCISES

IN THE

ELEMENTS OF PRONUNCIATION, WORDS FOR DICTATION,
AND SUBJECTS FOR COMPOSITION.

BY ELIZABETH ORAM.

"Let no one despise as inconsiderable the elements of Grammar, because it may seem to them a matter of small importance, to show the difference between vowels and consonants, and make children acquainted with their organic construction. Those who penetrate into the innermost parts of this temple of science, will there discern much subtilty and refinement."

NEW-YORK:

PAINE & BURGESS, 60 JOHN-STREET.

....

1846.

*Deposited in the Clerk's Office
in the Southern District of
New York July 9th 1846.*

ALBANY, N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y.

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1846

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846,

BY ELIZABETH ORAM,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

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ALBANY, N.Y.

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Deposited in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, this 11th day of June, 1846.

PREFACE.

CHILDREN are every-where taught, that they see with their eyes, hear with their ears, &c. Philosophers have made the structure of these organs the subjects of investigation, and they are presented as objects of study to the young ; but how few know any thing about the organization of the human voice ! of that machinery that makes the soul visible, and which forms the most distinguishing characteristic of man !

Children not only may, but ought to be taught, how they do that which is required of them, and that they may understand how they speak, as well as what they speak, these exercises have been prepared.

The Grammar is an abstract from the best authorities, according to "PRESENT NATIONAL and REPUTABLE use" of those rules or principles which lie at the foundation of the structure of our language, and which may be easily comprehended by pupils.

The lessons for "Dictation and Grammatical Analysis," form interesting reading lessons, while the exercises in the elements of Pronunciation, and subjects for Composition, give the orthography of over ten thousand of the most important words in the English language, divided and accentuated according to the most approved standards.

The Analysis and Classification of the Alphabet is new ; it is arranged, according to the organic construction of the English Language.

By this, it will be seen, that the radical vowel sounds, are only three, and the radical consonant sounds seven, making altogether ten primitive sounds, which enter into the composition of all the other sounds of the language.

The value of this Analysis and Classification for Mnemonical associations, will be seen, by those who can use it for that purpose.

The uniform sounds, according to the one given in the Lesson which precedes it, are generally placed at the commencement of the words, of which that sound makes a part, and exhibit the Elements of the Language, in a more simple form, than, as the author believes, has ever been given.

A few of the words are unaccented ; the proper placing of the accents belonging to them will serve, as a new and useful exercise for young people.

Years of experience have taught, that Children can only be made acquainted with Language, by first teaching them, thoroughly, the elements of it, and then combining these according to acknowledged laws.

The whole Book is intended to be written and studied by the Pupil, (divided into such portions as may be deemed expedient,) after the Dictation and Oral explanation of the Teacher ; and if it make plain and interesting, a generally abstruse and dry subject, and form a MANUAL that shall aid BEGINNERS in acquiring the ELEMENTS OF THEIR OWN LANGUAGE, one great object of the Author will be obtained.

NEW YORK, 1846.

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GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

ORGANIC FORMATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

AN articulate sound is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

Speech is made up of articulate sounds, and what we call articulation is performed by the action of the throat, palate, teeth, tongue, and lips.

A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word.

The letters of the English language, called the English Alphabet, are 26 in number.

The simplest articulate voices, or sounds, are those which proceed from an open mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the sound commences, until it ends : as **E**, **A**, **O**, which are pure vowel sounds.

When these sounds, in passing through the mouth, are interrupted or intercepted, a consonant, or sound with another sound, is formed : as, *eb*, *ad*, *on*, &c.

P and **B** are formed by closing the lips, until the breath is collected, and then letting it issue, by forming *e* : as, *be*, *pe*.

F and **V** are formed by pressing the upper teeth upon the under lip, and sounding the vowel *e* before the former, and after the latter : as, *ef*, *ve*.

T and *D* are formed by pressing the tip of the tongue to the gum of the upper teeth, and then separating them, by pronouncing the letter *e*: as, *te*, *de*.

S and *Z* are formed by placing the tongue in the same position as *T* and *D*, but not so close to the gums as to stop the breath; a space is left between the tongue and the palate for the breath to issue, which forms the hissing and buzzing sounds of these letters: as, *es*, *zed*.

Sh, as heard in *mission*, and *sh* in *evasion*, are formed in the same seat of sound as *S* and *Z*, but in the former the tongue is drawn a little inward, and at somewhat greater distance from the palate, which occasions a fuller emission of the breath from the hollow of the mouth than in the latter, which are formed nearer the teeth.

Th in *think*, and the same letter in *that*, are formed by protruding the tongue between the fore teeth, pressing it against them, and at the same time endeavouring to sound the *S* or *Z*; the former to sound *th*, as in *think*, and the latter to sound *th* as in *that*.

K and *G* hard, are formed by pressing the middle of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the throat, and separating them quickly, to form the first, and more gently to form the last of these letters.

Ch in *chair*, and *J* in *jail*, are formed by pressing *t* to *sh*, and *d* to *zh*.

M is formed by closing the lips, as in *P* and *B*, and letting the voice issue by the nose.

N is formed by resting the tongue in the same position, as in *T* and *D*, and breathing through the nose, with the mouth open.

L is formed by nearly the same position of the organs as *T* or *D*, but more with the tip of the tongue, which is brought a little forward to the teeth, while the breath issues from the mouth.

R is formed by placing the tongue in nearly the same position as *T*, but at such a distance from the palate, as suffers it to jar against it, when the breath is propelled from the throat to the mouth.

Ng in *ring* and *sing*, &c., is formed in the same seat of sound as hard *G*, but while the middle of the tongue presses the roof of the mouth, as in *G*, the voice passes principally through the nose, as in *N*.

Y consonant is formed by placing the organs in the same position as long *e*, and squeezing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, which produces *ee*, which is equivalent to *y*: as, *ee-outh*.

W is formed by placing the organs in the position of *oo*, and closing the lips a little more, in order to propel the breath upon the succeeding vowel, which it articulates: as, *oo-ater*.

QUESTIONS.

What is an articulate sound?

What is speech made up of?

How is articulation performed?

What is a letter?

What are the letters of the English language called?

How many are they in number?

How are the simplest articulate sounds made?

Which are they?

What are they called?

How is a consonant formed?

Which are the consonants?

How are *P* and *B* formed?

F and *V*?

T and *D*?

S and *Z*?

Sh and *Zh*?

How are Th sharp and th flat formed ?

K and G ?

Ch and J ?

M ?

N ?

L ?

R ?

NG ?

Y consonant ?

W consonant ?

ORGANIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE LETTERS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Those which are formed by the lips are called Labials.

by the teeth Dentals.

by the palate Palatal.

by the nose Nasal.

by the throat Guttural.

VOWELS.

Different Sounds of the pure Vowels, E, A, O.

E has two sounds, 1 as heard in *me, scene, &c.*

2 in *met, let, &c.*

A has four sounds, 1 as heard in *fate, paper, &c.*

2 in *far, father, &c.*

3 in *fall, wall, &c.*

4 in *fat, mat, &c.*

O has four sounds, 1 as heard in *no, not, &c.*

2 in *move, prove, &c.*

3 in *nor, for &c.*

4 in *not, got, hot, &c.*

10 Vowel sounds.

Some of these coalesce, and form what grammarians call diphthongs, or the union of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

DIPHTHONGS.

Æ form I, as heard in *pine*, *tittle*, &c., or *pin*, *tittle*, &c.

E and the third sound of O, form U, as heard in *bull*, *full*,
or U as in *tub*,
or U as in *tube*.

O, as heard in *nor*, and I in *pin*, form the sound oi in *voice*.

O as heard in *nor*, and U in *pull*, form the sound ou in
house.

QUESTIONS.

Which letters are Labials ?

Dentals ?

Palatals ?

Nasals ?

Gutturals ?

How many sounds has the letter E ?

A ?

O ?

What is the number of vowel sounds ?

What is a diphthong ?

How many are there ?

CONSONANTS IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ORGANIC FORMATION.

P as heard in *pay* ; B as heard in *bay* ; M as heard in
may.

F in *fine*, and V in *vine*.

T in *tone*, D in *dome*, N in *none*, L in *loam*, R in *roam*.
and Ng in *ring*.

S in *sun*, Z in *zone*, Sh in *shine*, Zh in *Asia*, Th in *think*,
Th in *thine*, Ch in *chair*, and J in *jail*.

K in *king*, and G in *gun*.

Y in *youth*.

W in *wind*.

RADICAL CONSONANT SOUNDS.

P.

F.

T.

S.

K.

Y*

W.

—
7

3 Pure vowels.

—
10 Radical sounds.

DERIVATIVE CONSONANT SOUNDS.

B, M.

V.

D, N, L, R, NG.

Z, Sh, Zh, Th s, Th f, Ch. J.

G.

—
16 Consonants.

7 Radical sounds.

10 Vowel sounds.

7 Diphthongal sounds.

1 Aspirate.

—
In all 41 sounds.

C, Q, X, are superfluous letters, their sounds being represented by other letters.

QUESTIONS.

Which are the radical consonant sounds?

How many pure vowel sounds?

* Y and W are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; in every other combination they are vowels, and are equivalent to either E, I, or U.

How many radical sounds belong to the English language?

How many derived sounds?

Which letters are superfluous? Why?

How many sounds belong to the English language?

ALPHABET ACCORDING TO THE ORGANIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE
LETTERS.

E.

A.

O.

I.

U.

P.

B.

M.

F.

V.

T.

D.

N.

L.

R.

S.

Z.

J.

K.

G.

Y.

W.

H.*

C.

Q.

X.

—

* This letter is produced by forcibly breathing before the succeeding vowel is pronounced, and is called an Aspirate.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS REPRESENTING ONE SOUND.

NG.

Sh.

Zh.

Ch.

Th. s.

Th. fl.

COMPOUND VOWELS REPRESENTING ONE SOUND.

oi.

04.

SYLLABLES, OR PARTS OF WORDS.

A syllable is a sound either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constitutes a word, or part of a word: as, *a, an, ant.*

A word of one syllable is called a Monosyllable.

A word of two

a Dissyllable.

A word of three

a Trisyllable.

A word of four or more

a Polysyllable.

QUESTIONS.

Which letters are superfluous in our alphabet?

What is H?

How is it produced ?

What is a Syllable ?

What is a Monosyllable?

What is a Trisyllable ?

What is a Polysyllable?

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used by common consent, as the signs of our ideas.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive or noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any idea: as *Earth, Sky, Air, Peace, Hope, &c.*

The vowel E has two sounds.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The first sound of E.

EAR.

The ear is the organ of hearing; by it we are able to distinguish the various sounds that exist, to receive instruction from our teachers, and pleasure from the society of our friends.

By speech we express our feelings and wants to each other, which would all be lost, if those we address had not the power of hearing.

Deaf and dumb people, or those who are born without the power of speaking or hearing, are obliged to communicate with each other by signs.

There are now institutions, or schools, where such may receive instruction in writing, and the different branches of science. These privileges enable them to enjoy society and engage in the duties of life.

Without hearing, all Music would be lost upon us, and we should be deprived of one of the greatest pleasures in life.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

What are words?

Which words contain the first sound of E?

Which words are nouns?

Words containing the First Sound of E,

arranged in classes, divided and accentuated in agreement with the best authorities: being designed as Exercises in the Elements of the Language, with Subjects for Composition and Dictation.

each	e-den'-ta-ted	e-lee'-tion
ea'-ger	e'-dict	e-lee'-tive
ea'-ger-ly	e'-dile	e-lee'-tive-ly
ea'-ger-ness	e-di'-tion	e-lee'-tor
ea'-gle	e-duce'	e-lee'-to-ral
ea'-gle-eyed	e-duc'-tion	e-lee'-to-rate
ea'-gle-speed	e'-en	e-lee'-tre
ea'-gle-stone	e'-go-tism	e-lee'-tri-cal
ea'-glet	e'-go-tist	e-lee'-tric
ear	e'-got-ize	e-lee-tri'-ci-ty
ear'-less	e-gre'-gious	e-lee'-tu-a-ry
ear'-ring	e'-gress	e-lev'-en
ear'-wit-ness	e-gres'-sion	e-lev'-enth
ease	e'-gret	e-li'-cit
ea'-sy	e-jac'-u-late	e-li'-sion
ea'-si-ly	e-jac-u-la'-tion	e-lix'-er
ea'-si-ness	e-jac'-u-la-to-ry	e-lon'-gate
east	e-ject'	e-lon-ga'-tion
east'-er-ly	e-jec'-tion	e-lope'
east'-ern	e-ject'-ment	e-lope'-ment
east'-ward	ei'-ther	e-lu'-ci-date
eat	eke	e-lu-ci-da'-tion
eat'-en	e-lab'-o-rate	e-lu'-ci-da-tor
eaves	e-lab'-o-rate-ly	e-lude'
eaves-drop'-per	e-lab-o-ra'-tion	e-lu'-di-ble
e-chi-nate'	e-lapse'	e-lu'-sion
e-chi-na'-ted	e-las'-tic	e-ly'-sian
e-chi'-nus	e-las-ti'-ci-ty	e-ma'-ci-ate
e-clipse'	e-late'	e-ma-ci-a'-tion
e-clip-tic	e-la'-tion	e'-ma-nant
e-con'-o-my	e-lect	e-man'-ci-pate

e-man-ci-pa'-tion	e-quan'-i-mous	e-ter'-nal
e-mar'-gin-ate	e-qua'-tion	e-ter'-nal-ly
e-men'-da-ble	e-qua'-tor	e-ter'-nity
e-men-da'-tion	e-qua-to'-ri-al	e-ter'-nize
e-merge'	e-quer'-ry	e'-ther
e-mer'-gence	e-ques'-tri-an	e-the'-re-al
e-mer'-gency	e-qui-dis'-tant	e-vac'-u-ate
e-mer'-sion	e-qui-form'-i-ty	e-vac-u-a'-tion
e-mis'-sion	e-qui-lat'-er-al	e-van-es'-cent
e-mit'	e-qui-li'-brate	e-van-es'-cence
e-mol'-lient	e-qui-li-bra'-tion	e-van-gel'-i-cal
e-mol'-u-ment	e-qui-lib'-ri-um	e-van'-ge-list
e-mo'-tion	e-qui-noc'-tial	e-van'-gel-ize
e-ner'-vate	e'-qui-nox	e-vap'-o-rate
e-nig'-ma	e-quip'	e-vap'-o-ra-tion
e-nig'-ma-tist	e-quip'-ment	e-va'-sion
e-nor'-mi-ty	e'-qui-poise	e-va'-sive
e-nor'-mous	e-qui-pon'-der-ant	e-va'-sive-ly
e-nor'-mous-ly	e-quiv'-a-lent	eve
e-nun'-ci-ate	e-quiv'-o-cate	e'-ven-ing
e-nun'-ci-a-tion	e-quiv'-o-cal	e'-ven-ness
e-nun'-ci-a-tive	e-quiv'-o-cal-ly	e-vent'
e-nun'-ci-a-tive-ly	e-ruc-ta'-tion	e-vent'-ful
e'-pact	e-rup'-tive	e-vent'-u-al-ly
e'-pha	e-spe'-cial	e'-vil
e-phem'-e-ra	e-spous'-al	e'-vil-do-er
e-phem'-e-ron	e-spouse'	e'-vil-mind-ed
e-phem'-e-ral	e'-spy	e'-vil-speak-ing
e-phem'-er-ic	e'-squire	e'-vil-work-er
e-phem'-er-is	e-stab'-lish-ment	e-vince'
e-phem'-er-ist	e-state'	e-vin'-ci-ble
e'-qual-ness	e-steem'	e-volve'
e-quan'-gu-lar	e-steem'-er	ev-o-lu'tion
e-qua-nim'-i-ty	e-strange'	

EXERCISES, FOR THE PUPIL, ON NOUNS.

Select the nouns among the foregoing words, and write them either singly or in composition with the words.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives express the qualities of things: as, A *bright* day, *good* lessons.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The second sound of E.

NESTS.

Nests are the cradles of birds; they make them for their young. Look at them, and see how curiously they are formed. The mother bird has only her beak or horny mouth, and tail and feet to work with, and yet what a beautiful soft bed she has made! She has picked up dried grass, and hair that has been shed by some animal, with particles of wool, which the bushes have robbed of the sheep. The Eider duck lines her nest with down plucked from her own bosom. A mother's love and care is thus beautifully shown among birds!

Nests are very different in their construction, and some Naturalists, who have written about birds, say they practice all kinds of trades: that some are Masons, others Weavers, Carpenters, Tailors, &c.

When birds leave their nests, children may get them, and see for themselves, how much intelligence God has given to little birds.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the second sound of E?

Which words are nouns?

Which are adjectives?

Words containing the Second Sound of E.

earl	edge'-wise	ef-flo-res'-cence
earl'-dom	edg'-ing	ef-flo-res'-cen-cy
ear'-ly	ed'-i-ble	ef-flo-res'-cent
ear'-li-ness	ed-i-fi-ca'-tion	ef'-flu-ence
earn'-est	ed'-i-fice	ef-flu'-via
earn'-est-ly	ed'-i-fi-er	ef'-flux
earn'-est-ness	ed'-i-fi-cer	ef-flux'-ion
earth	ed'-i-fy	ef-force'
earth'-born	ed'-i-tor	ef'-fort
earth'-en	ed'-u-cate	ef-fron'-te-ry
earth'-i-ness	ed-u-ca'-tion	ef-fulge'
earth'-ling	ef'-fa-ble	ef-ful'-gence
earth'-ly	ef-face'	ef-ful'-gent
earth'-worm	ef-fect'	ef-fuse'
earth'-y	ef-fect'-i-ble	ef-fu'-sion
eb'-o-ny	ef-fect'-ive	el'-bow
eb-ul-li-tion	ef-fect'-ive-ly	el-bow-chair
ec-cen'-tric	ef-fect'-or	el'-bow-room
ec-cen-tri'-ci-ty	ef-fect'-u-al	eld
ec-cle-si-as'-tic	ef-fect'-u-al-ly	el'-der
ec-cle-si-as'-ti-cal	ef-fect'-u-ate	el'-der-ly
ec-lec'-tic	ef-fem'-i-na-cy	el'-der-ship
ec-logue'	ef-fem'-i-nate	el'-dest
ec-o-nom'-i-cal	ef-fem-i-na-tion	el-e-cam-pane'
ec'-ta-sy	ef-fer-vesce'	el-ee-mos'-y-na-ry
ec'-ta-sied	ef-fer-ves'-cence	el'-e-gance
ec-stat'-i-cal	ef-fi-ca'-cious	el'-e-gan-cy
ed'-dy	ef-fi-ca'-cious-ly	el'-e-gant
edge	ef'-fi-ca-cy	el'-e-gant-ly
ed'-ged	ef-fi'-cience	el-e-gi'-ac
edge'-less	ef-fi'-cient	el'-e-gy
edge'-tool	ef-fi-gy	el'-e-ment

el-e-men'-tal	em'-bas-sy	em-pir'-ic
el-e-men'-ta-ry	em-bel'-lish	em-pir'-i-cal
el'-e-phant	em-bez'-zle-ment	em-pir'-i-cal-ly
el-e-phan'-tine	em-bez'-zle	em-pir'-i-cism
el'-e-vate	em-blaze'	em-ploy'
el-e-va'-tion	em-bla'-zon	em-ploy'-er
el'-e-va-tor	em-bla'-zon-ry	em-ploy'-ment
elf	em'-blem	em-poi'-son
el'-fin	em-ble-mat'-i-cal	em-poi'-son-er
elf'-lock	em-ble-mat'-ic	em-poi'-son-ment
el-i-gi-bil'-i-ty	em-blem'-a-tist	em-po'-ri-um
el'-i-gi-ble-ness	em-boss'	en-am'-el
el-lip'-sis	em-boss'-ment	en-am'-el-ler
el-lip'-ti-cal	em'-bro-cate	en-camp'
el-lip'-tic	em-bro-ca'-tion	en-camp'-ment
el-o-cu'-tion	em-broi'-der	en-chant'
el'-o-gy	em-broi'-de-ry	en-chant'-er
el'-o-quence	em'-i-grate	en-chant'-ing-ly
el'-o-quent	em-i-gra'-tion	en-chant'-ment
else	em'-i-nence	en-chant'-ress
else'-where	em'-i-nen-cy	en-cir'-cle
elves	em'-i-nent	en-cir'-clet
elve'-lock	em'-i-nent-ly	en-close'
el'-vish	em'-is-sa-ry	en-clo'-ser
em -a-nate	em'-met	en-clo'-sure
em -a-na-tion	em-pale'	en-co'-mi-ast
em'-a-na-tive	em-pan'-nel	en-co'-mi-um
em-balm'	em'-pe-ror	en-com'-pass
em-balm'-er	em'-press	en-com'-pass-ment
em-bar-ca'-tion	em'-pha-sis	en-coun'-ter
em-bar'-go	em-phat'-ic	en-coun'-ter-er
em-bark'	em-phat'-i-cal	en-cour'-age
em-bar'-rass	em-phat'-i-cal-ly	en-cour'-age-ment
em-bar'-rass-ment	em'-pire	en-cour'-a-ger

en-croach'	en'-gine	en-sign-bear'-er
en-croach'-er	en-gi-neer'	en-slave'
en-croach'-ment	en-grave'	en-slave'-ment
en-cum'-ber	en-gra'-ver	en-sla'-ver
en-cyc'-li-cal	en-gross'	en-sue'
en-cy-clo-pe'-di-a	en-gross'-er	en-su'-rance
end	en-gross'-ment	en-sure'
end'-less	en-ig-mat'-i-cal	en-su'-rer
en-dan'-ger	en-ig-mat'-ic-al-ly	en-tan'-gle
en-dear'	en-join'	en-tan'-gle-ment
en-dear'-ment	en-join'-der	en-tan'-gler
en-deav'-our	en-join'-ment	en'-ter
en-dem'-ic	en-joy'	en'-ter-prise
en-dict'	en-joy'-er	en'-ter-pri-ser
en-dict'-ment	en-joy'-ment	en-ter-tain'
end'-less-ness	en-kin'-dle	en-ter-tain'-er
end'-most	en-large'	en-ter-tain'-ment
en-dorse'	en-large'-ment	en-thu'-si-asm
en-dorse'-ment	en-lar'-ger	en-thu'-si-ast
en-dow'	en-ligh'-ten	en-thu-si-as'-tic
en-dow'-ment	en-li'-ven	en-tice'
en-due'	en-li'-ven-er	en-tice'-ment
en-du'-rance	en'-mi-ty	en-ti'-cer
en-dure'	en-no'-ble	en-ti'-cing-ly
en-du'-rer	en-no'-ble-ment	en-tire'
en-er-get'-ic	en'-qui-ry	en-tire'-ly
en'-er-gy	en-rav'-ish	en-tire'-ness
en-force'	en-rav'-ish-ment	en'-trance
en-force'-ment	en-rich'	en-trap'
en-for'-cer	en-rich'-ment	en-trap'-per
en-fran'-chise	en-rol'	en-treat'
en-fran'-chise-ment	en-rol'-ler	en-treat'-y
en-gage'	en-rol'-ment	en-vel'-op
en-gage'-ment	en'-sign	en-vel'-ope'

en'-vi-a-ble	es-tab'-lish-er	ex-al-ta'-tion
en'-vi-ous	es'-ti-ma-ble	ex-am'-en
en'-vi-ous-ly	es-ti-mate	ex-am-i-na'-tion
en-vi'-ron	es-ti-ma'-tion	ex-am-i-na-tor
en-vi-rons	es-ti-ma'-tor	ex-am'-ine
en'-voy	es'-tu-a-ry	ex-am'-i-ner
en'-vy	eth'-i-cal	ex-an'-i-mate
eph'-od	eth'-i-cal-ly	ex-an-i-ma'-tion
ep'-ic	eth'-ic	ex-as'-pe-rate
ep'-i-cure	et-y-mo-lo'-gi-cal	ex-as'-per-a-ter
ep-i-cu-re -an	et-y-mol'-o-gist	ex-as-per-a'-tion
ep'-i-cu-rism	et-y-mol'-o-gy	ex-ca'-vate
ep-i-cu-rize	ev'-er	ex-ca-va'-tion
ep'-i-cy-cle	ev -er-du-ring	ex-ceed'
ep-i-cy'-cloid	ev'-er-green	ex-ceed'-ing-ly
ep-i-dem'-i-cal	ev -er-last-ing	ex-ceed'-ing
ep-i-dem'-ic	ev -er-liv-ing	ex-cel'
e'-qui-page	ev -er-more	ex'-cel-lence
e'-qui-paged	ev -er-o-pen	ex'-cel-len-cy
e'-qui-ta-ble	ev'-e-ry	ex'-cel-lent
e'-qui-ty	ev'-e-ry-where	ex'-cel-lent-ly
er'-ror	ev'-i-dence	ex-cept'
er-ro'-ne-ous-ly	ev'-i-dent	ex-cept'-ing
er-ro'-ne-ous	ev'-i-dent-ly	ex-cep'-tion
er-u-bes'-cence	ev'-i-ta-ble	ex-cep'-tion-a-ble
er-u-bes'-cent	ev -i-ta-tion	ex-cep'-tor
es'-cu-lent	ex-act'	ex-cess'
es-pal'-ier	ex-act'-er	ex-cess'-ive
es-say'	ex-ac'-tion	ex-cess'-ive-ly
es'-say	ex-act'-ly	ex-change'
es'-sence	ex-act'-ness	ex-chan'-ger
es-sen'-tial	ex-ag'-ge-rate	ex-cise'
es-sen'-tial-ly	ex-ag-ger-a'-tion	ex-cise'-man
es-tab'-lish	ex-alt'	ex-ci-ta'-tion

ex-cite'	ex-hale'	ex-pan'-sion
ex-cite'-ment	ex-hale'-ment	ex-pan'-sive
ex-ci'-ter	ex-haust'	ex-pa'-ti-ate
ex-claim'	ex-haus'-tion	ex-pect'
ex-claim'-er	ex-haust'-less	ex-pect'-ance
ex-cla-ma'-tion	ex-hib'-it	ex-pect'-an-cy
ex-clam'-a-to-ry	ex-hi-bi-tion	ex-pec-ta'-tion
ex-clude'	ex-hil-a -rate	ex-pec'-ter
ex-clu'-sion	ex-hil-a-ra -tion	ex-pec'-to-rate
ex-clu'-sive	ex-hort'	ex-pec-to-ra'-tion
ex-clu'-sive-ly	ex-hort-a'-tion	ex-pec'-to-ra-tive
ex-co'-gi-tate	ex-hor'-ter	ex-pe'-di-ence
ex-co'-gi-ta-ble	ex-ic'-cate	ex-pe'-di-en-cy
ex-com-mu'-ni-cate	ex-ic-ca'-tion	ex-pe'-di-ent
ex-com-mu'-ni-ca-ble	ex-ic'-ca-tive	ex-pe'-di-ent-ly
ex-com-mu-ni-ca'-	ex'-i-gence	ex'-pe-dite
ex-co'-ri-ate [tion	ex'-i-gen-cy	ex'-pe-dite-ly
ex-co-ri-a'-tion	ex'-i-gent	ex-pe-di'-tion
ex-cres'-cence	ex'-ile	ex-pe-di'-tious-ly
ex-cres'-cen-cy	ex-ile'-ment	ex-pel'
ex-cre'-tion	ex-ile	ex-pel'-ler
ex-cre'-tive	ex-ist'	ex-pend'
ex'-cre-to-ry	ex-ist'-ent	ex-pense'
ex-cru'-ci-ate	ex'-o-dus	ex-pense'-ful
ex-cur'-sion	ex-on'-e-rate	ex-pense'-less
ex'-er-cise	ex-on-er-a'-tion	ex-pen'-sive
ex'-er-ci-ser	ex-or'-bi-tant	ex-pen'-sive-ly
ex-ert'	ex'-or-cise	ex-pe'-ri-ence
ex-er'-tion	ex'-or-cist	ex-per'-i-ment
ex-fo'-li-ate	ex-ot'-ic	ex-per-i-men'-tal
ex-fo-li-a-tion	ex-pand'	ex-per-i-men-tal'-ly
ex-fo'-li-a-tive	ex-panse'	ex-per'-i-men-ter
ex-ha'-la-ble	ex-pan-si-bil'-i-ty	ex-pert'
ex-ha-la'-tion	ex-pan'-si-ble	ex-pert'-ly

ex'-pi-a-ble	ex-pos'-i-tor	ex-ten'-di-ble
ex'-pi-ate	ex-pos'-tu-late	ex-ten-si-bil'-i-ty
ex-pi-a'-tion	ex-pos-tu-la-tion	ex-ten'-sion
ex'-pi-a-tory	ex-pos-tu-la'-tor	ex-ten'-sive
ex-pi-ra'-tion	ex-po'-sure	ex-tent'
ex-pire'	ex-pound'	ex-ten'-u-ate
ex-plain'	ex-pound'-er	ex-ten-u-a'-tion
ex-plain'-ing	ex-press'	ex-te'-ri-or
ex-plained'	ex-pres'-si-ble	ex-te'-ri-or-ly
ex-plain'-a-ble	ex-pres'-sion	ex-ter'-min-ate
ex-plain'-er	ex-pres'-sive	ex-ter-mi-na'-tion
ex-pla-na'-tion	ex-pres'-sive-ly	ex-ter-mi-na'-tor
ex-plan'-a-tory	ex-pres'-sive-ness	ex-ter'-nal
ex-ple'-tive	ex-press'-ly	ex-ter'-nal-ly
ex'-pli-ca-ble	ex-pulse'	ex-tinct'
ex'-pli-cate	ex-pul'-sion	ex-tinc'-tion
ex-plic-a'-tion	ex-pul'-sive	ex-tin'-guish
ex-plic-a'-tive	ex-punge'	ex-tin'-guish-a-ble
ex-pli'-cit	ex-pur-ga'-tion	ex-tin'-guish-er
ex-pli'-cit-ly	ex-pur'-ga-tor	ex-tir'-pate
ex-plode'	ex-pur'-ga-to-ry	ex-tir-pa'-tion
ex-pló'-der	ex'-qui-site	ex-tir'-pa-tor
ex-ploit'	ex'-qui-site-ly	ex-tol'
ex-pló'-rate	ex'-qui-site-ness	ex-tol'-ler
ex-plo-ra'-tion	ex-sic'-cant	ex-tort'
ex-plor'-a-tory	ex-sic-ca-tion	ex-tort'-er
ex-plore'	ex-tant	ex-tor'-tion
ex-po'-nent	ex-tem-po-ral	ex-tor'-tion-ate
ex-po-nen'-tial	ex-tem-po-ral-ly	ex'-tract
ex-port'	ex-tem-po-ra'-ne-ous	ex-tract'-or
ex-por-ta'-tion	ex-tem'-po-ra-ry	ex-tract'
ex-por'-ter	ex-tem'-po-rize	ex-trac'-tion
ex-pose'	ex-tend'	ex-tra-mun'-dane
ex-po-si'-tion	ex-tend'-er	ex-tra'-ne-ous

ex-traor'-di-na-ry	ex'-tri-cate	ex-u'ber-ate
ex-trav'-a-gant	ex-trin'-si-cal	ex-u-da'-tion
ex-trav'-a-gant-ly	ex-trin'-sic-al-ly	ex-ude'
ex-treme'	ex-trin'-sic	ex-ult'
ex-treme'-ly	ex-u'-ber-ant	ex-ul-ta'-tion
ex-trem'-i-ty		

EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES.

Select the adjectives from the foregoing words, and write them, either singly or in composition.

 PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, to prevent the too frequent repetition of the same word: as, The teacher is learned, *he* instructs us well.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The First Sound of A.

The vowel *A* has four sounds.

BABE.

A babe is a very young child, or one that cannot understand or speak; it loves to play, and all it does is babish, or like a babe.

When it can talk and understand, it is called a child: the word children means more than one child: the actions of a child are called childish.

At seven years of age, the child is called a youth, and is able to learn a great many things. At twenty-one the youth becomes a man or woman, engages in the duties of life, and puts in practice what has been learned either at home or at school, and lives with others in society.

Men and women mean more, than one man or one woman, and they are considered wise or foolish, as they perform well or ill, the duties of life.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the first sound of A ?

Which words are nouns ?

Which words are adjectives ?

Which words are pronouns ?

Words containing the First Sound of A.

a-be-ce-da'-ri-an	air'-i-ness	a'-pish-ness
a'-ble	air'-ing	a'-pi-a-ry
a'-corn	air'-pump	a'-pri-cot
ae'-rie	air'-y	a-pri'-ci-ty
a-er-ol'-o-gy	ake	a'-pril
a-er-om'-e-try	a-kin'	a'-pron
age	al'-ien	a'-qua
a'-ged-ly	a'-lien-a-ble	a -qua-for'-tis
a-gain'	a'-lien-ate	a -qua-ma-ri'-na
a'-gen-cy	a-lien-a'-tion	a -qua-re'-gia
a'-gent	a'-mi-a-ble	a -qua-vi'-tæ
a'-gi-o	a'-mi-a-ble-ness	a'-que-ous
a'-gue	a'-mi-a-bly	a'-que-ous-ness
a'-gue-fit	an'-cient	a-quose'
aid	an'-cient-ly	a'-re-a
aid'-ance	an'-cient-ness	a'-ries
aid'-ant	an'-gel	a-ri'-et-ta
aid'-less	ape	a'-zure
air	a'-pish	ay
air'-built	a'-pish-ly	aye

EXERISES ON PRONOUNS.

Select the pronouns from the foregoing lessons, and write them, either singly or in composition with other words.

VERBS.

Verbs express the actions of things ; as, Mary *sews* neatly, John *gathers* berries. There are also passive and neuter verbs.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Second Sound of A, as heard in Heart.

Every person, that is, every man, woman, and child, has a heart : it is placed in the centre of the body, and beats in every one that lives.

All the blood in the body passes through the heart many times during the day, and its motion may always be felt.

Its motion, however, is not always uniform ; it beats sometimes faster and sometimes slower than it ought to, but it only stops at death.

That power by which we feel joy or sorrow, is also called heart ; by it we like and dislike, and love, with many other feelings, such as joy, gratitude, &c.

When the body dies, the heart that is in our body ceases to beat ; but that, by which we feel, lives for ever. This enables us to be sensible of, and grateful to, our Creator for all the good things by which we are surrounded ; for our parents, teachers, friends, &c. When we walk abroad in the country, and see the beauties of creation around us ; see hill and dale covered with something for created beings ; smell the sweet flowers ; see their brilliant colours, and hear the birds sing around us ; we can rejoice with them, and thank our Heavenly Father for all his gifts.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the second sound of A ?

Which words are nouns ?

Which words are pronouns ?

Which words are adjectives ?

Which words are verbs ?

*Words containing the second sound of A : or,
Exercises in the Elements of the Language, Words for Dictation,
and Subjects for Composition.*

ar'-bi-ter	ar'-chaism	ar'-go-sy
ar'-bi-tra-ble	ar-ched'	ar'-gue
ar-bit'-ra-ment	arch'-e-ry	ar'-gu-er
ar'-bi-tra-ri-ly	arch'-er	ar'-gu-ment
ar-bi-tra'-ri-ous-ness	ar'-che-type	ar-gu-men'-tal
ar'-bi-tra-ry	ar-che-ty'-pal	ar-gu-men-ta'-tion
ar'-bi-trate	ar-che'-us	ar-gu-men'-ta-tive
ar'-bi-tra-tor	ar'-chi-tect	ar'-ti-cle
ar-bit'-re-ment	ar-chi-tec'-ture	ar-tic'-u-lar
ar-bo'-re-ous	ar'-chives	ar-tic'-u-late
ar'-bo-ret	arc'-tic	ar-tic'-u-late-ly
ar'-bo-rist	ar'-den-cy	ar-tic -u-la-tion
ar'-bour	ar'-dent	ar'-ti-fice
arc	ar'-dent-ly	ar-tif'-i-cer
arc-ade'	ar'-dour	ar-ti-fi'-cial
ar-ca'-num	ar'-gent	ar-ti-fi'-cial-ly
arch	ar-gen'-tine	ar-ti-san'
arch-an'-gel	ar'-gil	art'-ist
arch-an-gel'-ic	ar-gil-la'-ceous	art'-less-ly
ar-chai-ol-o-gy	ar'-gil-lous	art'-less
ar-chai-o-lo'-gic		

EXERCISES ON VERBS.

Select the verbs from the foregoing words, and write them, either singly or in composition.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs modify verbs, or tell how things act : as, The birds sing *sweetly*. The girl writes *incorrectly*. The boy comes *quickly*.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Third Sound of A, as heard in Ball.

A ball is a round substance which may be made of different materials. It is always without corners, and if it be measured from a point within, called its centre, to any part of the outside, called the circumference, every part will be alike or equal.

The earth upon which we live is a great ball, the surface of which is covered with land and water. Many people live upon the earth, with a great variety of animals, beasts, birds, insects, and creeping things.

The water is also full of inhabitants, generally called fishes ; but there are a few four-footed animals, or quadrupeds, which are so formed as to be able to breathe under water : they live on the bottom of rivers, or along the shores.

These creatures, as well as the human family, need food many times during the day, and the Psalmist, in the Bible, beautifully says of the Creator, that “ He openeth his hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness.”

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSON.

Which words contain the third sound of A ?

Which words are nouns ?

Which words are adjectives ?

Which words are pronouns ?

Which words are verbs ?

Which words are adverbs ?

*Words containing the third sound of A : or,
Exercises in the Elements of the Language, Words for Dictation,
and Subjects for Composition.*

all	al-migh'-ty	al'-tar
all-hail'	al-migh'-ti-ness	al'-ter
all-wise'	al-rea'-dy	al'-ter-able
all-suf-fi'-cient	al'-so	al'-ter-a-bly

al-ter-a'-tion	au'-gur-er	au-thor-i-ta'-tive
al'-ter-a-tive	au-gu'-ri-al	au-thor'-i-ty
al'-ways	au'-gu-ry	au'-thor-ize
al-though'	au'-gust	au'-to-cra-cy
al-to-geth'-er	au-gust'	au-to'-gra-phy
au'-burn	au-re'-li-a	au-to-graph'-i-cal
auc'-tion	au'-ri-cle	au-tom'-a-ton
auc-tion-er'	au-ric-u'-lar	au-to-mat'-i-cal
au'-da-cious	au-rif'-e-rous	au'-top-sy
au-da'-cious-ly	au-ro'-ra	au'-tumn
au-da'-ci-ty	au'-spice	au-tum'-nal
au'-di-ble	au-spi'-cial	aux-il'-iar
au'-di-bly	au-spi'-cious	aux-il'-ia-ry
au'-di-ence	aus-tere'	awe
au'-dit	aus-tere'-ly	aw'-ful
au-di-tion	aus-tere'-ness	aw'-ful-ly
au'-di-tor	aus-ter'-i-ty	aw'-ful-ness
au'-di-to-ry	aus'-tral	awk'-ward
au'-di-tress	aus-tral'-ize	awk'-ward-ness
aug-ment'	au-then'-tic	awl
aug-men-ta'-tion	au-then'-ti-cal	aw'-less
au-gur'	au-then-ti'-ci-ty	aw'-ning
au-gur-a'-tion	au'-thor	

EXERCISES ON ADVERBS.

Select the adverbs from the foregoing words, and write them singly, or in composition with other words.

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions express the relation of things ; as, Birds, fly *through* the air ; Fishes live *in* the water : The book is *on* the table.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Fourth Sound of A, as heard in Hand.

Among the wonderful powers given to man is the human hand ; without it how little could we do ! Some are so unfortunate as to lose their hands, and then how dependent they are upon others. Even children may understand how much their enjoyments would be lessened by any injury to their hands ; all their daily wants must be then supplied by others.

When you are older, you can study the hand, and learn its different parts and their uses. The mechanism of the hand is very wonderful ; but not more so than its obedience to the will of its possessor. Children know that they have only to wish, to cause their hands to move in any direction they please. This may be a great example of obedience to them : imitate it in following the commands of your parents and teachers, and always be sure to direct it aright.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSON.

Which words contain the fourth sound of A ?

Which words are nouns ?

Which words are adjectives ?

Which words are pronouns ?

Which words are verbs ?

Which words are adverbs ?

Which words are prepositions ?

*Words containing the fourth sound of A : or,
Exercises in the elements of the language, words for dictation, and
subjects for composition.*

ab'-a-cus

a-ban'-don-ing

a-bate'

a-baft'

a-ban'-don-ment

a-bate'-ment

a-ban'-don

a-base'

a-ba'-ter

a-ban'-doned

a-base'-ment

ab'-ba-cy

ab'-bess	ab-sen-tee'	a-buse'
ab'-bey	ab'-so-lute	a-bu'-ser
ab'-bot	ab'-so-lute-ly	a-bu'-sive
ab'-bot-ship	ab'-so-lute-ness	a-bu'-sive-ly
ab-bre'-vi-ate	ab-so-lu'-tion	a-bu'-sive-ness
ab-bre-vi-a'-tion	ab-sor'-bent	a-byss'
a-bide'	ab-sorpt'	a-cad'-e-my
a-bi'-der	ab-sorp'-tion	ac-a-de'-mi-al
a-bi'-ding	ab-stain'	ac-a-dem'-ic
a-bil'-i-ty	ab-ste'-mi-ous	ac-a-dem'-i-cal
a-bode'	ab-ste'-mi-ous-ly	ac-a-de-mi'-cian
a-bode'-ment	ab-sterge'	a-cad'-e-mist
a-bol'-ish	ab-ster'-sion	a-can'-thus
a-bol'-ish-a-ble	ab-ster'-sive	ac-cel'-er-ate
a-bol'-ish-er	ab'-sti-nence	ac-cel-er-a-tion
ab-o-li'-tion	ab-sti-nent	ac-cend'
a-bove'	ab-tract'	ac-cen'-sion
a-bove-all'	ab'-tract	ac'-cent
a-bove'-ci-ted	ab-tract'-ed	ac-cent'
a-bound'	ab-tract'-ed-ly	ac-cen'-tu-ate
a-bout'	ab-strac'-tion	ac-cen-tu-a'-tion
a-bridge'	ab-strac'-tive	ac-cept'
a-bridged	ab-tract'-ly	ac-cep-ta-bil'-i-ty
a-bridg'-er	ab-tract'-ness	ac'-cep-ta-ble
a-bridge'-ment	ab-struse'	ac'-cep-ta-ble-ness
ab-rupt'	ab-struse'-ly	ac'-cep-ta-bly
ab-rupt'-ly	ab-struse'-ness	ac-cep-ta'-tion
ab-rup'-tion	ab-surd'	ac-cep'-tance
ab-rupt'-ness	ab-surd'-ly	ac-cep'-ter
ab-scond'	ab-sur'-di-ty	ac-cess'
ab-scond'-er	ab-surd'-ness	ac'-cess-a-ry
ab'-sence	a-bun'-dance	ac-cess'-i-ble
ab-sent'	a-bun'-dant	ac'-ci-dent
ab'-sent	a-bun-dant'-ly	ac-ci-den'-tal

ac-ci-dent'-al-ly	ac'-cu-rate	ac-quir'-ed
ac-claim'	ac'-cu-rate-ly	ac-qui'-rer
ac-cla-ma'-tion	ac'-cu-rate-ness	ac-quire'-ment
ac-cliv'-i-ty	ac-cu'-sa-ble	ac-qui-si'-tion
ac-cliv'-ous	ac-cu-sa'-tion	ac-quis'-i-tive
ac-com-mo-da'-tion	ac-cu'-sa-tive	ac-quit'
ac-com'-mo-date	ac-cu'-sa-to-ry	ac-quit'-ment
ac-com'-mo-date-ly	ac-cuse'	ac-quit'-tal
ac-com'-pa-ny	ac-cu'-ser	ac'-rid
ac-com'-pa-nier	ac-cus'-tom	ac-ri-mo'-ni-ous
ac-com'-plish	ac-cus'-tom-a-ble	ac'-ri-mo-ny
ac-com'-plish-er	ac-cus'-tom-a-ry	act
ac-com'-plish-ment	ac-cus'-tom-ed	ac'-tion
ac-compt'	a-ces'-cent	ac'-tion-a-ble
ac-compt'-ant	a-ce-tose'	ac'-tive
ac-cord'	a-ce'-tous	ac'-tive-ly
ac-cord'-ance	a-chieve'	ac-tiv'-i-ty
ac-cord'-ant	a-chiev'-er	ac'-tor
ac-cord'-ing	a-chieve'-ment	ac'-tress
ac-cord'-ing-ly	a'-cid	ac'-tu-al
ac-cost'	a-cid'-ity	ac-tu-al'-i-ty
ac-cost'-a-ble	a'-cid-ness	ac'-tu-al-ly
ac-count'	a-cid'-u-late	ac'-tu-a-ry
ac-count'-ant	ac-knowl'-edge	ac'-tu-ate
ac-cre'-tion	ac-knowl-edge-ment	ac-u'-men
ac-cre'-tive	ac'-me	ac-u'-min-a-ted
ac-croach'	a-cou'-stics	a-cute'
ac-croach'-ment	ac-quaint'	a-cute'-ly
ac-crue'	ac-quaint'-ance	a-cute'-ness
ac-cu-mu-late	ac-quaint'-ed	ad'-a-mant
ac-cu-mu-la-tion	ac-qui-esce'	ad-a-man-te'-an
ac-cu'-mu-la-tor	ac-qui-es'-cence	ad-a-man'-tine
ac-cu'-mu-la-tive	ac-quir'-a-ble	ad-apt'
ac'-cu-ra-cy	ac-quire'	ad-ap-ta'-tion

ad-ap'-tion	ad-just'-ment	ad-op'-tion
ad-apt'-ness	ad'-ju-tant	ad-opt'-er
add	ad-min'-is-ter	ad-opt'-ive
ad-di-ble	ad-min'-is-trate	a-do'-ra-ble
ad-di-bil'-i-ty	ad-min'-is-tra-tive	a-do'-ra-bly
ad-di'-tion	ad-min-is-tra-tor	ad-o-ra'-tion
ad-di'-tion-al	ad-min-is-tra'-tion	a-dore'
ad'-di-to-ry	ad-min-is-tra'-tor-ship	a-do'-rer
ad-dress'	ad-mi-ra-bil'-i-ty	a-dorn'
ad-dress'-er	ad'-mi-ra-ble	a-dorn'-ment
ad'-e-quate	ad'-mi-ra-bly	ad-vance'
ad'-e-quate-ly	ad-mi-ra'-tion	ad-vance'-ment
ad-here'	ad-mire'	ad-van'-cer
ad-he'-rence	ad-mi'-rer	ad-van'-tage
ad-he'-ren-cy	ad-mi'-ring-ly	ad-van-ta'-geous
ad-he'-rent	ad-mis'-si-ble	ad-van-ta'-geous-ly
ad-he'-rer	ad-mis'-sion	ad-vene'
ad-he'-sion	ad-mit'-tance	ad-ven-ti'-tious
ad-he'-sive	ad-mit'	ad-ven'-tu-al
ad-ja'-cent	ad-mit'-ta-ble	ad-ven'-ture
ad-jec'-tion	ad-mit'-tance	ad-ven'-tu-rous
ad-jec-ti'-tious	ad-mix'	ad-ven'-tu-rous-ly
ad'-jec-tive	ad-mix'-tion	ad-ve'-nient
ad'-jec-tive-ly	ad-mix'-ture	ad-ven-ti'-tious
ad-journ'	ad-mon'-ish	ad-ven'-tu-rer
ad-journ'-ment	ad-mon'-ish-er	ad-ven'-ture-some
ad-judge	ad-mo-ni'-tion	ad'-verb
ad-ju'-di-cate	ad-mo-ni'-tion-er	ad-ver'-bial
ad-junct	ad-mon'-i-to-ry	ad-ver-bi-al-ly
ad-junc-tion	ad-o-les'-cence	ad'-verse
ad-junc'-tive	ad-o-les'-cen-cy	ad-ver'-sa-tive
ad-ju-ra'-tion	ad-opt'	ad'-ver-sa-ry
ad-jure'	ad-opt'-ed	ad-ver'-si-ty
ad-just'	ad-opt'-ed-ly	ad-ver-tise'

ad-ver-tise'-ment	af-fir'-ma-tive-ly	al'-co-hol
ad-ver-ti'-ser	af-firm'er	al'-co-ran
ad-ver-ti'-sing	af-fix'	al'-cove'
ad-vise'	af-fix'-ion	alem'-bic
ad-vi'-sed-ly	af-flict'	al'-ge-bra
ad-vi'-ser	af-flict'-er	al'-ge-bra'-ic
ad-u-la'-tion	af-flic'-tion	al'-ge-bra'-ic-al
ad'-u-la-to-ry	af-flic'-tive	al'-ge-bra'-ist
ad-u-la'-tor	af'-flu-ence	al'-gid
a-dult'	af'-flu-en-cy	al'-gid'-i-ty
ad-um'-brate	af'-flu-ent	al'-gid-ness
ad-um-bra'-tion	af'-flux	al'-gif'-ic
ad'-vo-cate	af-flux'-ion	al'-i-ment
af'-fa-ble	af'-ter	al-i-men'-tal
af-fa-bil'-i-ty	af'-ter-noon	al-i-men'-tal-ly
af'-fa-ble-ness	af'-ter-ward	al-i-men'-ta-ry
af-fect'	a-gain'	al-i-men-ta-tion
af-fec-ta'-tion	a-against'	al'-ka-li
af-fec'-ted	a'-gile	al'-ka-line
af-fec'-ted-ly	a-gil'-i-ty	al-ka-les'-cence
af-fec'-ted-ness	a'-gi-tate	al'-ka-li-zate
af-fec'-tion	a-gi-ta'-tion	al-ka-li-za'-tion
af-fec'-tion-ate	a-gi-ta'-tor	al-le'-gi-ance
af-fec'-tion-ate-ly	a-gree'	al-le'-gi-ant
af-fi'-ance	a-gree'-a-ble	al-le-gor'-ic
af-fi'-an-cer	a-gree'-a-ble-ness	al-le-gor'-i-cal
af-fi'-ed	a-gree'-a-bly	al'-le-go-rize
af-fil-i-a'-tion	a-greed'	al'-le-go-ry
af-fin'-i-ty	a-gree'-ment	al-le'-vi-ate
af-firm'	ag'-ri-cul-ture	al-le-vi-a'-tion
af-firm'-a-ble	al'-a-bas-ter	al-li'-ance
af-firm'-ant	al'-chym-y	al-lot'
af-firm-a-tion	al-chym-ist	al-lot'-ment
af-fir'-ma-tive	al-chym'-i-cal	al-lot'-to-ry

al-lot'-ted	am-bi-dex'-trous	an'-arch
al-low'	am'-bi-ent	an-arch'-i-cal
al-low'-a-ble	am-big'-u-ous	an'-ar-chy
al-low'-ance	am-big'-u-ously	a-nath'-e-ma
al-lure'	am-bi'-tion	an-ath -e-mat-i-cal
allure'-ment	am-bi'-tious	an-ath'-e-ma-tize
al-lu'-rer	am-bi'-tious-ly	an-a-tom'-i-cal
al-lu'-ring-ly	am-bro'-sia	a-nat'-o-mist
al-lu'-sion	am-bro'-sial	a-nat'-o-mise
al-lu'-sive	a-mend'	a-nat'-o-my
al-lu'-sive-ness	a-mend'-ment	an'-ces-tor
al-lu'-vi-on	a-mend'-er	an'-ces-tral
al-lu'-vi-ous	a-mends'	an'-ces-try
al-ly'	am'-i-ty	an'-chor
al'-pha	am-phis'-i-ous	an'-chor-hold
al'-pha-bet	am-phi-bol'-o-gy	an'-chor-age
al-pha-bet'-ic	am-phi-the'-a-tre	an'-chored
al-pha-bet'-i-cal	am'-ple	an'-cho-ret
al-pha-bet'-i-cal-ly	am-pli'-fi-cate	an'-cho-rite
al-ter'-nate	am-pli-fi-ca-tion	an'-gle
al-ter'-nate-ly	am'-pli-fi-er	an'-gler
al-ter-na'-tion	am'-pli-tude	an'-gli-cism
al-ter'-na-tive	am'-pli-fy	an'-gry
al'-ter-na-tive-ly	am'-ply	an'-ger
a-mal'-ga-mate	an'-a-gram	an'-gri-ly
a-mal-ga-ma'-tion	an-a-gram'-mat-ist	an'-gu-lar
am'-a-ranth	an-a-gram'-mat-ize	an'-gu-lar-ly
am-a-ran'-thine	an-a-lo'-gi-cal	an'-i-mate
a-maze'	an-a-lyt'-i-cal	an'-i-mal
a-maze'-ment	an-al-y'-sis	an-i-mal'-cule
a-ma'-zing	an-a-lyt'-i-cal-ly	an-i-mal'-i-ty
a-ma'-zing-ly	an-a-lyt'-ic	an-i-ma'-tive
am'-ber	an'-al-ylze	an-i-ma'-tion
am-bi-dex'-ter	an'-a-ly-zer	an-i-ma'-ter

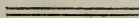
an'-nals	an'-te-di-lu-vi-an	a-poc'-ry-phal
an'-nal-ist	an'-te-past	ap'-o-logue
an-nex	an-te-pe-nult'	a-pol-o-gy
an-nex-a'-tion	an-te'-ri-or	ap'-o-thegm
an-nex'-ment	an'-them	ap'-o-plex-y
an-ni'-hil-ate	an-thol'-o-gy	ap-o-plec'-tic
an-ni-hil-a'-tion	an'-ti	a-pos'-tate
an-ni-ver'-sa-ry	an-ti'-ci-pate	a-pos'-ta-tize
an-no-ta'-tion	an'-tic	a-pos'-tle
an-no-ta'-tor	an'-tic-ly	a-pos'-tle-ship
an-noy'	an-ti-cli-max	a-pos-tol-i-cal
an-noy'-ance	an-ti-do'-tal	a-pos-tol-ic
an-noy'er	an'-ti-dote	a-pos'-tro-phize
an'-nu-al	an-tip'-a-thy	a-pos'-tro-phe
an'-nu-al-ist	an-tip'-o-dal	ap-par'-el
an'-nu-al-ly	an-tip'-o-des	ap-pa'-rent
an-nu'-i-tant	an'-ti-qua-ry	ap-pa'-rent-ly
an-nu'-i-ty	an'-ti-quate	ap-pa-ri'-tion
an'-nu-lar	an-tique'	ap-peal'
an'-nu-lar-ly	an-ti'-qui-ty	ap-peal'-ant
an'-nu-let	an'-ti-type	ap-peal'-er
a-nom'-a-lous	an-ti-typ'-i-cal	ap-pear'
a-nom'-a-lous-ly	an-toe'-ci	ap-pear'-ance
a-nom'-a-ly	anx-i'-e-ty	ap-pel'-lant
a-non'-y-mous	anx'-ious	ap-pel'-late
a-non'-y-mous-ly	anx'-ious-ly	ap-pel-la'-tion
an'-swer	anx'-ious-ness	ap-pel'-la-tive
an'-swer-a-ble	a-part'	ap-pel'-la-to-ry
an'-te	a-part'-ment	ap-pel'-lee'
ant-arc'-tic	ap'-a-thy	ap-pend'
an-te-ce'-dence	a'-pex	ap-pen'-dage
an-te-ce'-dent	a-phe'-lion	ap-pen'-dant
an-te-ce'-dent-ly	aph'-o-rism	ap-pen'-dix
an'-te-date	a-poc'-ry-pha	ap-per-tain'

ap-per-tain'-ment	ar-is-toc'-ra-cy	as-per'-i-ty
ap-per'-te-nance	ar-is-to-crat'-i-cal	as-pi-rate
ap-per'-ti-nent	a-rith-met'-i-cal	as-pi-ra'-tion
ap-plaud'	a-rith-me-ti'-ci-an	as-pire'
ap-plaud'-er	a-rith'-me-tic	as-pi'-rer
ap-plause'	ar'-mis-tice	as-sail'
ap-pli'-a-ble	ar-o'-mat-ics	as-sail'-er
ap-pli'-ance	ar-o'-ma-tize	as-ser'-tion
ap-pli-ca-bil'-i-ty	ar-raign'	as-ser'-tive
ap'-pli-ca-ble	ar-raign'-ment	as-ser'-ter
ap-pli-ca'-tion	ar-range'	as-si-du'-i-ty
ap'-pli-ca-tive	ar-range'-ment	as-sid'-u-ous
ap'-pli-ca-tory	ar-rear'	as-sid'-u-ous-ly
ap-ply'	ar-rear'-age	as-sign'
ap-point'	ar-ri'-val	as-sign'-a-ble
ap-point'-er	ar-rive'	as-sign-ee'
ap-point'-ment	ar-row'	as-sign'-er
ap'-po-site	ar'-row-y	as-sign'-ment
ap'-po-site-ly	art	as-sim'-i-late
ap-po-si'-tion	art'-ful	as-sim-i-la-tion
ap-praise'	art'-ful-ness	as-so'-ci-ate
ap-prais'-er	as-cent'	as-so-ci-a'-tion
ap-pre-hend'	as-cen'-dant	as-sure'
ap-pre-hen'-der	as-cen'-den-cy	as-su'-rance
ap-pre-hen'-si-ble	as-cen'-sion	as-su'-rer
ap-pre-hen'-sive	as-cend'	as'-ter-isk
ap-pre-hen'-sive-ly	as-cer-tain'	as'-ter-ism
ap-pro'-pri-ate	as-cer-tain'-er	asth'-ma
ap-pro-pri-a'-tion	as-cel'-ic	asth-mat'-i-cal
ap-pro-pri-a'-tor	ash'-es	ath-mat'-ic
apt	ash'-en	as'-tral
apt'-i-tude	ash'-y	as-trol'-o-gy
ar'id	as'-pect	as-tro-lo'-gi-cal
a-rid'-i-ty	as'-pe-rate	as-trol'-o-ger

as-tron'-o-mer	at-tempt'-a-ble	a-vail'-ment
as-tro-nom'-i-cal	at-tempt'-er	av'-a-rice
as-tron'-o-my	at-ten'-u-ate	av-a-ri'-cious
at'-las	at-ten-u-a'-tion	av-a-ri'-ci-ous-ly
at'-mos-phere	at-test'	a-void
at-mos-pher'-i-cal	at-tes-ta'-tion	a-void'-a-ble
at'-om	at-tire'	a-void'-ance
a-tom'-i-cal	at-ti'-rer	a-void'-er
a-tone'	at-tract'	a-voir-du-poise'
a-tone'-ment	at-trac'-tion	a-ward'
a-tro'-cious	at-trac'-tive-ly	a-ware'
a-tro'-ci-ty	at'-tri-bute	a-while'
a-tro'-cious-ness	at-trib'-ute	a-wry'
at-taint'	at-trib'-u-ta-ble	ax'-iom
at-tain'-der	a-vail'	ax'-is
at-taint'-ure	a-vail'-a-ble	ax'-le
at-tempt'	a-vail'-a-bly	ax'-le-tree

EXERCISES ON PREPOSITIONS.

Select the prepositions from the foregoing Lessons, and write them either singly or in composition.



CONJUNCTIONS.

Nouns, or pronouns and verbs, form simple sentences; these sentences, when joined, form compound sentences. The words which connect them are called conjunctions; as, James goes to school, *and* he improves every day.

* A sentence is an assemblage of words making an assertion, or expressing a complete sense.

The Vowel O has four Sounds.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The First Sound of O, as heard in Home.

Husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, constitute a family; where they live together is called Home. There is the place for the exercise of affection and kindness; where there is but one interest, where all enjoy or suffer together. The time spent at home by children is truly the spring of life: then is the season for sowing the seed of all that is necessary for future life. If this be not properly improved, every mispent hour, every neglected opportunity will be remembered.

When children leave their homes, and go out into the world, and find themselves surrounded by strangers, each seeking his own—then, and not till then, can they fully appreciate the blessings of home.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the first sound of O?

Which words are nouns?

Which words are adjectives?

Which words are pronouns?

Which words are verbs?

Which words are adverbs?

Which words are prepositions?

Which words are conjunctions?

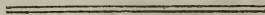
*Words containing the first Sound of O: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.*

oak	o-be'-di-ence	o-bli'-ger
oak'-en	o-be'-di-ent	o-bli'-ging
oak'-um	o-be'-di-ent-ly	ob-li-gee'
oath	o-blige'	o'-cean

o-ce-an'-ic	o'-pen-er	o-ver-bal'-ance
ode	o-pen-hand'-ed	o-ver-bat'-tle
o'di-ous	o-pen-heart'-ed	o-ver-bear'
o-di-ous-ly	o'-pen-ing	o-ver-bur'-den
o'-di-ous-ness	o'-pen-ness	o-ver-cloud'
o'-di-um	o'-pi-ate	o-ver-come'
o-don-tal'-gic	o-pin'-ion	o-ver-do'
o'-do-rate	o-pine'	o-ver-joy'
o-do-rif-er-ous	o-pin'-i-a-tive	o-ver-load'
o'-do-rous	o'-ral	o-ver-much'
o'-dour	o'-ral-ly	o-ver-might'
old	o-ra'-tion	o-ver-rate'
old'-en	o'-ri-ent	o-ver-reach'
o-me'-ga	o-ri-en'-tal	o-ver-seer'
o'-men	o-ri-en'-tal-ism	o-ver-shad'-ow
o'-mened	o-ri-gin'-al	o-ver-shoot'
o-mis-sion	o-ri'-gin-al-ly	o'-vert
o-mit'	o-ri'-gin-ate	o'-vert-ly
on'-ly	o'-sier	o-ver-take'
o'-nyx	o'-val	o'-ver-throw
o-pa'-ci-ty	o-va'-ri-ous	o'-ver-ture
o-pa'-cous	o'-ver	o-ver-turn'
o'-pal	o'-ver-act	own
ope	o-va'-tion	own'-er
o'-pen	o-ver-awe'	own'-er-ship
o'-pen-ly		

EXERCISES ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Select the conjunctions from the foregoing Lessons, and write them, either singly or in composition.



ARTICLES.

Some nouns express classes of things, and to distinguish one from others, we place a word called an *article* before it : thus, Man is the general name of human beings ; when we wish to speak of one, we say, A Man, or The Man. Bird is the general name of animals that fly ; but if we speak of one, we say, A Bird, or The Bird, &c. Articles limit nouns.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Second Sound of O, as heard in Broom.

A broom is a household implement of great convenience in gathering up the dust that daily collects in, and about our houses. Brooms are generally made of a plant we call Broom-Corn, which originally came from the East Indies. It grows from six to eight feet high, and what is used for brooms is the top, or flowering part. The flowers grow in a form that botanists call a pannicle ; this is cut from the stalk, and made fast to a handle, and thus the implement which we call a broom, is formed.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the second sound of O, as heard in Broom ?

Which words are nouns ?

Which words are adjectives ?

Which words are pronouns ?

Which words are verbs ?

Which words are adverbs ?

Which words are prepositions ?

Which words are conjunctions ?

Which words are articles ?

*Words containing the second sound of O: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation, and Subjects for Composition.*

oo'-sy

ouphe

ou'-sel

oose

ou'-phen

EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLES.

Select the articles in the foregoing lessons, and write them, either singly or in composition.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections express the passions or emotions of the speaker: as, Hark! the bird sings! Alas! I have offended my teacher.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Third Sound of O, as heard in Fork.

Every child now uses a fork, but every child does not know that it is not a long time, since they were generally used.

They came originally from the Italians, and were first used in England during the reign of James I., in the sixteenth century. Meat was formerly served out at the point of the knife: this is still the custom on the continent of Europe. Before the revolution in France, in 1789, it was customary, when a gentleman was invited out to dine, for him to send a servant before him, with his own knife, fork, and spoon; or, if he had no servant, he carried them in his pocket in a case. The peasantry of Tyrol, Germany, and Switzerland, still carry their own knife, fork, and spoon, when they leave home.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the third sound of O?

Which words are nouns?

Which words are adjectives?

Which words are pronouns?

Which words are verbs?

Which words are adverbs?

Which words are prepositions?

Which words are conjunctions?

Which words are articles?

Which words are interjections?

*Words containing the third sound of O: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation, and Subjects for Composition.*

orb	or'-di-nal	or-na-men'-tal-ly
orb'-ed	or'-di-nance	or-na-men'-ted
or-bic'-u-lar	or'-di-na-ri-ly	or-ni-thol'-ogy
or-bic'-u-la-ted	or'-di-na-ry	or'-phan
or'-bit	or'-gan	or'-phan-age
or'-chard	or-gan'-ic	or'-tho-dox
or'-ches-tra	or-gan'-ic-al	or'-tho-dox-y
or'-de-al	or-gan-i-za'-tion	or-tho-graph'-i-cal
or'-der	or'-gan-ize	or-tho-graph'-i-cal-ly
or'-der-er	or'-na-ment	or-thog'-ra-phy
or'-der-ly	or-na-men'-tal	

EXERCISES ON THE INTERJECTIONS.

Select the interjections in the foregoing lesson, and write them either singly, or in composition.

SUBSTANTIVES, or NOUNS.

A substantive, or noun, is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any idea : as, Earth, Hope.

Substantives, or nouns, are divided into proper and common.

Proper nouns are the names given to individual things : as, New York, James, Sarah, &c.

Common nouns are the names of classes of things : as, Animal, Man, Tree, &c.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The fourth sound of O, as heard in Clock.

Day and night were the first divisions of time, and the measuring of these great portions was among the earliest objects of science.

The rising and setting of the sun determined the length of the day, which was first divided by the clepsydra, or water clocks, into equal portions. Clepsydra were in use in the earliest ages of the world, among the Chinese, Indians, Egyptians, Arabians, and Chaldeans. Julius Cæsar found them in Britain.

Sun-dials, or marking time by the difference of the sun's rays, is mentioned in Scripture 700 years before the Christian era : they were also used by the Greeks and Romans. Toothed wheels, which are now in use, were invented by Ctesibus, a native of Alexandria, about 140 years B.C. Our present clock is said to have been invented in the eleventh century by the Saracens.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which of the words contain the fourth sound of O ?

Which of the words are nouns ?

Which of the nouns are proper nouns ?

Which of the nouns are common nouns ?

*Words containing the Fourth Sound of O: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation and Subjects for Composition*

ob'-e-lisk	ob-ser'-va-to-ry	oc-cult'-ness
ob'-ject	ob'-so-lete	oc-cu-pa'-tion
ob-ject'	ob'-so-lete-ness	oc'-cu-pi-er
ob-jec-tion	ob'-sti-nate	oc'-cu-py
ob-jec'-tive	ob'-sti-nate-ly	oc-cur'-rence
ob-jec-tive-ly	ob-struct'	oc-cur'-rent
ob-jec'-tor	ob-struct'-er	oc'-ta-gon
ob-late'	ob-struc'-tion	oc-tag'-o-nal
ob-la'-tion	ob-tain'	oc-tan'-gu-lar
ob-li-ga'-tion	ob-tain'-a-ble	oc-tant'
ob-lig'-a-to-ry	ob-tain'-er	oc'-tave
ob'-long	ob-trude'	oc-ta'-vo
ob'-long-ly	ob-tru'-der	oc-ten'-ni-al
ob-nox-ious	ob-tru'-sion	oc-to'-ber
ob-nox'-ious-ly	ob-tru'-sive	oc-to'-ge-na-ry
ob'-scene	ob-tuse'	oc'-tu-ple
ob-scu-ra'-tion	ob-tuse'-ly	oc'-u-lar
ob-scure'-ly	ob-tuse'-ness	oc'-u-lar-ly
ob-scure'-ness	ob-tu'-sion	oc'-u-list
ob-scu'-ri-ty	ob'-vi-ous	odd
ob-se'-qui-ous	ob'-vi-ous-ly	od'-dly
ob-se'-qui-ous-ly	ob'-vi-ous-ness	odd'-ness
ob-se'-qui-ous-ness	oc-ca'-sion	of-fence'
ob-serv'-er	oc-ca'-sion-al	of-fend'
ob-serve'	oc-ca'-sion-al-ly	of-fend'-er
ob-ser'-ving-ly	oc'-ci-dent	of-fen'-sive
ob-ser'-vant	oc-ci-den'-tal	of-fen'-sive-ly
ob-ser-va'-tion	oc-cid'-u-ous	of-fen'-sive-ness
ob-ser'-va-ble	oc-cult'	of'-fer
ob-ser-va'-tor	oc cul-ta'-tion	of'-fer-er

of'-fer-ing	om-ni-pres'-ent	op-press'-ion
of'-fer-to-ry	om-ni'-sci-ence	op-press'-ive
of'-fice	om-ni'-scient	op-press'-or
of'-fi-cer	om-ni'-scious	op'-ti-cal
of-fi'-cial	op'-e-rate	op'-tic
of-fi'-cial-ly	op'-er-a-tor	op'-u-lence
oft'-en	op'-er-a-tive	op'-u-len-cy
oft'-en-times	op'-er-a-ble	op'-u-lent
o'-li-gar-chy	op-er-a'-tion	op'-u-lent-ly
ol'-ive	op-por-tune'	or'-a-cle
om-ni-fa'-ri-ous	op-por-tune'-ly	o-rac'-u-lar
om-nif'-e-rous	op-por-tu'-ni-ty	o-rac'-u-lous
om-nif'-ic	op-pose'	os-cil-la'-tion
om'-ni-form	op-po'-ser	os-cil-la'-to-ry
om-nip'-o-tence	op'-po-site	ox
om-nip'-o-ten-cy	op-po-si'-tion	ox'-en
om-nip-o'-tent	op-press	ox'-y-mel
om-ni-pres'-ence		

EXERCISES ON COMMON NOUNS.

Select the common nouns among the foregoing words, and write them, either singly or in composition with other words.

 GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex. There are three Genders: the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

The Masculine Gender denotes animals of the male kind: as, A Man, A Boy, A Horse.

The Feminine Gender denotes animals of the female kind: as, A Woman, A Girl, A Hen.

The Neuter Gender denotes things which are neither males nor females: as, A Flower, A House, A Book, &c.; or animals, the sex of which is not marked by name: as, Bees, Birds, Fishes, &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

The letter I is compounded of A E, and has two sounds.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The first sound of I, as heard in Hive.

Hives are the habitation of Bees, which are small animals, or insects, that have furnished mankind with honey and wax, from the earliest ages. They are proverbial for their industry and foresight, and live together in societies, under the guidance of a Queen Bee.

There are three kinds of bees in every hive.

The mother of all, or the Queen Bee, the males, or drones, and the Neuter, or working bees: the Queen and the Neuters are armed with stings. The number of bees in a hive, varies from 15,000 to 30,000: they all live on the nectar of flowers, and ripe fruit, from which they collect honey and deposit it in hexagonal cells, made with great skill and regularity, and which is what we call honey-comb.

The working bees in a hive, amount to several thousands: they collect the mealy dust of flowers, by rolling themselves in the flower cups, and then bringing their feet over their bodies, they fill with the dust, two small bags which are appended to their hind legs. As soon as a bee thus laden appears, others meet it, and taking the dust from its legs, swallow it; and after it is converted into wax, it is disgorged

by each one, and moulded into its proper form by the jaws of the insects, which are the only instruments these little animals have to use for this purpose.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSON.

What is a diphthong?

Of what sounds is the letter I composed?

Which of the words contain the first sound of I?

What is Gender?

How many Genders belong to nouns in English?

Which words express the Masculine Gender?

Which words express the Feminine Gender?

Which words express the Neuter Gender?

Words containing the first sound of I: or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

ice	i'-dle	ire'-ful
i'-ci-ness	i'-dler	ire'-ful-ly
i'-ci-cle	i'-dly	i'-ron
i'-con	i'-dol	i-ron'-i-cal
i-con'-o-clast	i-dol'-a-try	i-ron'-i-cal-ly
i-co-nol'-o-gy	i-dol'-a-trous	i'-sin-glass
i-de'-a	i-dol'-a-ter	is'-land
i-de'-al	i'-do-lize	is'-land-er
i-de'-al-ly	i'-dyl	i-tin'-er-ant
i-den'-ti-cal	ile	i'-vy
i-den'-tic	ire	i'-tem
i-den'-ti-fy	i-ras'-ci-ble	i-sos'-ce-les
i'-des		

EXERCISES ON THE GENDERS.

Select the words in the foregoing lessons that denote the different genders, and write them either singly, or in composition with other words.

NUMBER.

Substantives, or nouns, are of two numbers: the singular and the plural.

The singular number expresses but one object: as, A Book, The Air.

The plural number signifies more objects than one: as Tables, Books, &c.

Nouns are all of the third person, when spoken of, and the second, when spoken to: as, " Blessings attend us, on every side; Be grateful, ye children of men."

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The second sound of I, as heard in Indian.

The name Indian, was applied by Columbus to the inhabitants of the New World, when he first discovered America, and supposed, he had found the long-desired passage to India.

The people of this immense continent are divided into tribes, each independent of the other, and generally speaking in dialects and languages peculiar to themselves.

Although the Indians of North America were found in a savage state, yet they are, doubtless, the remains of a great and noble people.

The inhabitants of South America, when discovered, were in a much higher state of society than those of the North, being more united, and some having a regular government, as the Peruvians and Mexicans.

All the Indian tribes are noted for their bravery and hospitality; but they are cruel in war, and endure the tortures of their enemies with stoical indifference. They live by hunting and fishing, while the women are employed in cultivating the ground, and doing the menial work.

They believe in the existence of a Great Spirit, or a Supreme Ruler over all; in the immortality of the soul, and a future state of rewards and punishments. But they, with all this, are exceedingly superstitious; believing in the existence of inferior deities, and frequently sacrificing to them.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which of the words contain the second sound of I?

How many numbers have nouns?

Which of the nouns are singular?

Which of the nouns are plural?

Which of the nouns are of the second person?

Which of the nouns are of the third person?

Words containing the second sound of I: or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation and Subjects for Composition.

ich-nog'-ra-phy	ig-no-ble
ich-thy-ol'-o-gy	ig-no'-bly
id'-i-o-cy	ig-no-min'-ious
id-i-oc'-ra-cy	ig-no-min'-ious-ly
id-i-o-crat'-i-cal	ig'-no-min-y
id'-i-om	ig'-no-rance
id-i-o-mat'-ic	ig'-no-rant
id-i-o-mat'-i-cal	ig'-no-rant-ly
id-i-op'-a-thy	ill
id-i-o-syn'-cra-cy	il-lapse'
id-i-ot	il-la'-tion
id'-i-ot-ism	il'-la-tive
ig'-ne-us	il-le'-gal
ig-nis-fat'-u-us	il-le'-gal-ly
ig-nite'	il-le'-gi-ble
ig-ni'-tion	il-lib'-e-ral
ig-ni'-ti-ble	il-lib'-e-ral-ly

il-lim'-i-ta-ble	im-bo'-dy
il-lim'-i-ta-bly	im-bol'-den
il-lim'-i-ted	im-bo'-som
il-lit'-er-ate	im-bow'
il-lit'-er-a-ture	im-bow'-er
ill'-ness	im-bow'-inent
ill-na'-ture	im'-bri-ca-ted
il-lo'-gi-cal	im-bri-ca'-tion
il-lo'-gi-cal-ly	im-brue'
il-lude'	im-brute'
il-lume'	im-bue'
il-lu'-mine	im-i-ta-bil'-i-ty
il-lu'-min-ate	im'-i-ta-ble
il-lu-mi-na'-tion	im'-i-tate
il-lu'-mi-na-tive	im-i-ta'-tion
il-lu-mi-na-tor	im'-i-ta-tive
il-lu'-sion	im-mac'-u-late
il-lu'-sive	im'-ma-nent
il-lu'-so-ry	im-ma-te'-ri-al
il-lus'-trate	im-ma-te-ri-al'-i-ty
il-lus-tra'-tion	im-ma-te'-ri-al-ly
il-lus-tra-tive	im-ma-ture'
il-lus'-tri-ous	im-ma-ture'-ly
im'-age	im-ma-ture'-ness
im'-a-ge-ry	im-ma-tu'-ri-ty
im-a'-gine	im-mea'-sur-a-ble
im-a'-gi-na-ble	im-meas'-u-ra-bly
im-a'-gin-a-ry	im-me'-di-ate-ly
im-a-gin-a'-tion	im-me'-di-ate
im-be-cile'	im-me-mo'-ri-al
im-be-cil'-i-ty	im-mense'
im-bibe'	im-mense'-ly
im-bi'-ber	im-men'-si-ty
im-bit'-ter	im-men'-su-ra-ble

im-merge'	im-peach'
im-merse'	im-peach'-a-ble
im-mer'-sion	im-peach'-ment
im'-mi-nent	im-pec'-ca-ble
im-mod'-er-ate	im-pec-ca-bil'-i-ty
im-mod-er-ate'-ly	im-ped'-i-ment
im-mod-er-a'-tion	im-pen-e-tra-bil'-i-ty
im-mod'-est	im-pen'-e-tra-ble
im-mod'-est-ly	im-pen'-e-tra-bly
im'-mo-late	im-pen'-i-tence
im-mo-la'-tion	im-pen'-i-tent
im-mor'-al	im-pen'-i-tent-ly
im-mo-ral'-i-ty	im-per'-a-tive
im-mor'-tal	im-per'-a-tive-ly
im-mor-tal'-i-ty	im-per-cep'-ti-ble
im-mor'-tal-ize	im-per-cep'-ti-bly
im-mu'-ni-ty	im-per'-fect
im-mure'	im-per-fec'-tion
im-mu-ta-bil'-i-ty	im-per'-fect-ly
im-mu'-ta-ble	im-pe'-ri-al
im-mu'-ta-bly	im-pe'-ri-ous
im-pair'	im-per'-ish-a-ble
im-pal'-pa-ble	im-per'-vi-ous
im-part'	im-pet'-u-ous
im-par'-tial	im-pet-u-os'-i-ty
im-par-ti-al'-i-ty	im-pet'-u-ous-ly
im-par'-ti-al-ly	im'-pe-tus
im-pas'-sa-ble	im-pi'-e-ty
im-pas-si-bil'-i-ty	im'-pi-ous
im-pas'-si-ble	im'-pi-ous-ly
im-pas'-sive	im-pla-ca-bil'-i-ty
im-pa'-tience	im-pla'-ca-ble
im-pa'-tient	im-pla'-ca-bly
im-pa'-tient-ly	im-plant'

im'-ple-ment	im-pro-pri'-e-ty
im'-pli-cate	im-prove'
im-pli-ca'-tion	im-prove'-ment
im-pli'-cit	im-prov'-er
im-pli'-cit-ly	im-prov'-i-dent
im-plore'	im-pru'-dent
im-plo'-rer	im-pru'-dence
im-port'	im'-pulse
im-port'-a-ble	im-pul'-sion
im-por'-tance	im-pul'-sive
im-por'-tant	im-pu-ni-ty
im-por-ta'-tion	im-pu'-ta-ble
im-por'-ter	im-pu-ta'-tion
im-por'-tu-nate	im-pu'-ta-tive
im-por-tune'-ly	im-pute'
im-por-tu'-ni-ty	in
im-pose'	in-ac'-cu-rate
im-po'-ser	in-ac'-cu-ra-cy
im-pose'-a-ble	in-ac'-tive
im-po-si'-tion	in-ac'-tive-ly
im-pos'-si-ble	in-ac'-tion
im-pos-si-bil'-i-ty	in-ad'-e-quate
im'-po-tence	in-ad'-e-quate-ly
im'-po-tent	in-an-i'-tion
im'-po-tent-ly	in-an'-i-ty
im-press'	in-an'-i-mate
im-pres'-si-ble	in-ar-tic'-u-late
im-print'	in-ar-tic'-u-late-ly
im-pris'-on	in-au'-di-ble
im-pris'-on-ment	in-au'-gu-rate
im-prob'-a-ble	in-au-gu-ra'-tion
im-prob'-a-bly	in-au-spi'-cious
im-pro-ba-bil'-i-ty	in-ca'-pa-ble
im-prop'-er	in-ca-pa-bil'-i-ty

in-ca-pa'-cious	in-co-he'-rent-ly
in-ca-pa'-ci-tate	in-com-bus'-ti-ble
in-ca-pa'-ci-ty	in-com-bus-ti-bil'-i-ty
in-car'-cer-ate	in-com-men'-su-ra-ble
in-car -cer-a-tion	in-com-men-su-ra-bil'-i-ty
in-car'-nate	in-com-men'-su-rate
in-car-na'-tion	in-com-mode'
in-cen'-di-a-ry	in-com-mo'-di-ous
in-cense'	in-com-mod'-i-ty
in'-cense	in-com-mu'-ni-ca-ble
in-cen'-tive	in-com-mu'-ni-ca-bly
in-ces'-sant	in-com-pat'-i-ble
in-ces'-sant-ly	in-com-pat-i-bil'-i-ty
inch	in-com'-pe-ten-cy
inch'-meal	in-com'-pe-tent-ly
in'-ci-dence	in-com-pe -tent
in'-ci-dent	in-com-plete'
in-ci-dent'-al	in-com-plete'-ness
in-ci-dent'-al-ly	in-com-pre-hen'-si-ble
in-ci'-sion	in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'-i-ty
in-ci'-sive	in-com-pres'-si-ble
in-ci'-sor	in-com-pres-si-bil'-i-ty
in-cite'	in-con-ceiv'-a-ble
in-cite'-ment	in-con-ceiv'-a-bly
in-clem'-en-cy	in-con-clu'-sive
in-clem'-ent	in-con-clu'-sive-ly
in-cli'-na-ble	in-con'-gru-ous
in-cli-na'-tion	in-con-gru'-i-ty
in-cline'	in-con-sid'-er-a-ble
in-clude'	in-con-sid'-er-a-ble-ness
in-clu'-sive	in-con-sid'-er-ate
in-clu'-sive-ly	in-con-sid -er-a-tion
in-co-he'-rence	in-con-sis'-tent
in-co-he'-ren-cy	in-con-sis'-ten-cy

in-con-sis'-tent-ly	in-cum'-bent
in-con-so'-la-ble	in-deed'
in-con'-stant	in-de-fat'-i-ga-ble
in-con'-stan-cy	in-de-fat'-i-ga-bly
in-con-tro-ver'-ti-ble	in-def'-i-nite
in-con-tro-ver'-ti-bly	in-def'-i-nite-ly
in-con-ve'-nient	in-del'-i-ble
in-con-ve'-nience	in-dem-ni-fi-ca'-tion
in-con-ve'-nient-ly	in-dem'-ni-fy
in-con-ver'-ti-ble	in-dem'-ni-ty
in-cor'-po-ral	in-de-pen'-dence
in-cor-po-ra'-tion	in-de-pen'-dent
in-cor'-po-rate	in-de-pen'-dent-ly
in-cor-po'-re-al	in-de-struc'-ti-ble
in-cor-po'-re-al-ly	in-de-ter'-mi-nate
in-cor-rect'	in-de-ter'-mi-nate-ly
in-cor-rect'-ly	in-de-vout'
in-cor'-ri-gi-ble	in-di-ca'-tion
in-cor-ri-gi-bil'-i-ty	in-dic'-a-tive
in-cor-rupt'	in-dic'-tion
in-cor-rupt'-i-ble	in-dif'-fer-ence
in-cor-rupt'-tion	in-dif'-fer-ent
in-crease'	in-dif'-fer-ent-ly
in-cred'-i-ble	in'-di-gence
in-cred-i-bil'-i-ty	in-di'-ge-nous
in-cred'-i-bly	in'-di-gent
in-cre-du'-li-ty	in-dig'-nant
in-cred'-u-lous	in-dig-na'-tion
in'-cu-bate	in-dis-creet'
in-cu-ba'-tion	in-dis-creet'-ly
in'-cu-bus	in-dis-cre'-tion
in-cul'-cate	in-dis-crim'-i-nate
in-cul-ca'-tion	in-dis-crim-i-na-tion
in-cul'-pa-ble	in-dis-crim'-i-nate-ly

in-dis'-pu-ta-ble	in-el'-e-gan-cy
in-dis'-pu-ta-bly	in-ert'
in-dis-so-lu-bil'-i-ty	in-ert'-ly
in-dis'-so-lu-ble	in-es'-ti-ma-ble
in-dis'-so-lu-bly	in-ev'-i-ta-ble
in-dis-tinct'	in-ev'-i-ta-bly
in-dis-tinc'-tion	in-ex-cu'-sa-ble
in-dis-tinct'-ly	in-ex-cu'-sa-bly
in-di-vid'-u-al	in-ex'-o-ra-ble
in-di-vid-u-al'-i-ty	in-ex-pe'-di-ence
in-di-vid'-u-al-ly	in-ex-pe'-di-en-cy
in-di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty	in-ex-pe'-di-ent
in-di-vis'-i-ble	in-ex-pe'-ri-ence
in-do'-cil	in-ex-pe-ri-en-ced
in-do-cil'-i-ty	in-ex'-pi-a-ble
in-duce'	in-ex'-pi-a-bly
in-du'-cer	in-ex'-pli-ca-ble
in-duct'	in-ex'-pli-ca-bly
in-duc'-tion	in-ex-pres'-si-ble
in-duc'-tive	in-expres'-si-bly
in-dulge'	in-fal-li-bil'-i-ty
in-dul'-gence	in-fal'-li-ble-ness
in'-du-rate	in-fal'-li-ble
in-du-ra'-tion	in-fal'-li-bly
in-dus-tri-ous	in'-fant
in-dus-tri-ous-ly	in'-fan-cy
in-ef-fa-bil'-i-ty	in-fant'-ile
in-ef'-fa-ble	in'-fant-ry
in-ef'-fa-bly	in-fat'-u-ate
in-ef-fec'-tive	in-fat-u-a'-tion
in-ef-fec'-tu-al	in-fect'
in-ef-fec'-tu-al-ly	in-fec'-tion
in-ef-fi-ca'-cious	in-fec'-tious
in-el'-e-gant	in-fec'-tious-ly

in-fe-li'-ci-ty	in-for'-mal
in-fer'	in-for'-mant
in'-fer-ence	in-for-ma'-tion
in-fer'-i-ble	in-for'-mer
in-fe'-ri-or	in-fract'
in'-fin-ite	in-frac'-tion
in'-fin-ite-ly	in-fran'-gi-ble
in-fin'-ite-ness	in-fre'-quent
in-fin'-i-tude	in-fre'-quen-cy
in-fin'-i-ty	in-fringe'
in-firm'	in-fringe'-ment
in-firm'-a-ry	in-frin'-ger
in-firm'-i-ty	in-fuse'
in-flame'	in-fu'-si-ble
in-fla'-mer	in-fu'-si-on
in-flam-ma-bil'-i-ty	in-fu'-sive
in-flam'-ma-ble	in-ge'-ni-ous
in-flam-ma-tion	in ge'-ni-ous-ly
in-flam'-ma-to-ry	in-ge'-ni-ous-ness
in-flate'	in-ge-nu'-i-ty
in-fla'-tion	in-gra'-ti-ate
in-flect'	in-grat'-i-tude
in-flec'-tion	in-gre'-di-ent
in-flec'-tive	in'-gress
in-flex-i-bil'-i-ty	in-gres'-sion
in-flex'-i-ble	in-hab'-it
in-flex'-i-bly	in-hab'-i-table
in'-flu-ence	in-hab'-i-tant
in'-flu-ent	in-hab-i-ta'-tion
in-flu-en'-tial	in-hab'-it-er
in'-flux	in-har-mo'-ni-ous
in-fold'	in-here'
in-fo'-li-ate	in-her'-it
in-form'	in-he'-rent

in-her'-i-tance	in'-most
in-her'-i-tor	inn
in-her'-i-tress	in-nate'
in-hos'-pi-ta-ble	in'-ner
in-hos'-pi-ta-bly	in'-ner-most
in-hos-pi-tal'-i-ty	inn'-keep-er
in-hu'-man	in'-no-cence
in-hu'-man-ly	in'-no-cent
in-hu'-mate	in-no-va'-tion
in-hume'	in -no-va'-ter
in-im'-i-ta-ble	in'-no-vate
in-im'-i-ta-bly	in-oc'-u-late
in-i'-qui-ty	in-oc-u-la'-tion
in-i'-tial	in-oc'-u-la-tor
in-i'-ti-ate	in-o'-do-rate
in-i-ti-a'-tion	in-o'-do-rous
in-ju-di'-cious	in-of-fen'-sive
in-ju-di'-ci-ous-ly	in-of-fen'-sive-ly
in-junc'-tion	in'-quest
in'-jure	in-qui'-e-tude
in'-ju-rer	in-quire'
in-ju'-rious	in-qui'-rer
in-ju'-ri-ous-ly	in-qui'-ry
in'-ju-ry	in-qui-si'-tion
ink	in-quis'-i-tive
ink'-horn	in-quis'-i-tive-ly
in'-kle	in-quis'-i-tor
ink'-ling	in-sa'-tia-ble
ink'-y	in-sa'-ti-ate
ink'-stand	in'-sect
in'-land	in-sec'-tile
in'-land-er	in-sec-tol'-o-ger
in'-ly	in-se-cure'
in'-mate	in-se-cu'-ri-ty

in-sen-'si-ble	in-sti-ga'-tion
in-sen-si-bil'-i-ty	in'-sti-ga-tor
in-sen'-si-bly	in-stil'
in-sep'-a-ra-ble	in-stil-la'-tion
in-sep'-a-ra-bly	in'-stinct
in-sert'	in-stinc'-tive
in-ser'-tion	in-stinc'-tive-ly
in-shrine'	in'-sti-tute
in-sid'-i-ous	in-sti-tu'-tion
in-sid'-i-ous-ly	in'-sti-tu-tor
in-sig-nif'-i-cant	in-struct'
in-sig-nif'-i-cant-ly	in-struc'-tion
in-sin'-u-ate	in-struc'-tor
in-sin -u-a-tion	in-struc'-tive
in-sin'-u-a-tive	in'-stru-ment
in-sip'-id	in-stru-men'-tal
in-si-pid'-i-ty	in-stru-men-tal'-i-ty
in-sip'-id-ly	in-stru-men'-tal-ly
in'-so-lent	in-suf'-fer-a-ble
in'-so-lent-ly	in-suf'-fer-a-bly
in-sol'-vent	in-suf-fi'-cience
in-sol'-ven-cy	in-suf-fi'-cien-cy
in-spect'	in-suf-fi'-cient
in-spec'-tion	in-suf-fi'-cient-ly
in-spec'-tor	in'-su-lar
in-spi'-ra-ble	in'-su-la-ted
in-spi-ra'-tion	in-sult'
in-spire'	in-sul'-ter
in-spi'-rer	in-sul'-ting-ly
in'-stant	in-sur-mount'-a-ble
in-stan-ta'-ne-ous	in-sur-mount'-a-bly
in-stan-ta'-ne-ous-ly	in'-te-ger
in'-stant-ly	in'-te-gral
in'-sti-gate	in-teg'-ri-ty

in-tel-lect	in-ter-dic'-to-ry
in-tel-lec'-tion	in'-ter-est
in-tel-lec'-tive	in-ter-flu'-ent
in-tel-lec'-tu-al	in-ter-ful'-gent
in-tel'-li-gence	in-ter-ja'-cent
in-tel'-li-gent	in-ter-ja'-cen-cy
in-tel'-li-gi-ble	in-ter-jec'-tion
in-tem'-per-ate	in'-ter-im
in-tem'-per-ate-ly	in-te'-ri-or
in-tend'	in-ter-know'-ledge
in-ten'-dant	in-ter-lace'
in-tense'	in-ter-lapse'
in-tense'-ly	in-ter-leave'
in-ten'-sion	in-ter-line'
in-ten'-sive	in-ter-lin-e-a'-tion
in-tent'	in-ter-link'
in-ten'-tion-al	in-ter-lo-cu'-tion
in-tent'-ly	in-ter-loc'-u-to-ry
in-ter'	in-ter-loc'-u-tor
in-ter-ca'-lar	in-ter-lope'
in-ter-cal'-a-ry	in-ter-lo'-per
in-ter'-ca-late	in-ter-lu'-cent
in-ter-ca-la'-tion	in'-ter-lude
in-ter-cede'	in-ter-lu'-nar
in-ter-ce'-der	in-ter-mar'-ri-age
in-ter-cept'	in-ter-med'-dle
in-ter-cep'-tion	in-ter-me'-di-a-ry
in-ter-ces'-sor	in-ter-me'-di-al
in-ter-ces'-sion	in-ter-me'-di-ate
in-ter-change'	in-ter'-ment
in-ter-change'-a-bly	in-ter-min'-a-ble
in-ter-change'-a-ble	in-ter-mi-na'-tion
in-ter-dict'	in-ter-min'-gle
in-ter-dic'-tion	in-ter-mis'-sion

in-ter-mit'	in-ter -sti'-tial
in-ter-mit'-tent	in-ter-twine'
in-ter-mix'	in'-ter-val
in-ter-mix'-ture	in-ter-vene'
in-ter-mun'-dane	in-ter-ve'-nient
in-ter-mu'-ral	in-ter-ven'-tion
in-ter'-nal	in-ter-vert'
in-ter'-nal-ly	in'-ter-view
in-ter'-po-late	in-ter-volve'
in-ter-po-la'-tion	in-ter-weave'
in-ter-pose'	in-tes'-tate
in-ter-po-si'-tion	in-tes'-tine
in-ter-po'-ser	in-thrall
in-ter'-pret	in-thral'-ment
in-ter'-pre-ta-ble	in'-ti-ma-cy
in-ter-pre-ta'-tion	in'-ti-mate-ly
in-ter-pre-ta'-tive	in'-ti-mate
in-ter'-pre-ter	in-ti-ma'-tion
in-ter'-ro-gate	in-tol'-er-ant
in-ter-ro-ga'-tion	in-tol'-er-a-bly
in-ter-ro-g'-a-tive	in-tol'-er-a-ble
in-ter-ro-g'-a-tive-ly	in-to-nate'
in-ter'-ro-ga-tor	in-to-na'-tion
in-ter-ro-g'-a-to-ry	in-tox'-i-cate
in-ter-rupt'	in-tox-i-ca'-tion
in-ter-rup'-tion	in-trans'-i-tive
in-ter-sect'	in-trans'-mu-ta-ble
in-ter-sec'-tion	in-trep'-id
in-ter-sert'	in-tre-pid'-i-ty
in-ter-ser'-tion	in'-tri-cate
in-ter-sperse'	in-tri'-cate-ly
in-ter-sper'-sion	in-trigue'
in-ter-stel'-lar	in-tri'-guer
in'-ter-stice	in-tri'-guing-ly

in-trin'-sic	in-vent'-ress
in-trin'-si-cal	in-verse'
in-trin-sic -al-ly	in-ver'-sion
in-tro-duce'	in-vert'
in-tro-du'-cer	in-vert'-ed-ly
in-tro-duc'-tion	in-vest'
in-tro-duc'-to-ry	in-ves'-ti-ga-ble
in-tro-spect'	in-ves'-ti-gate
in-tro-spect'-tion	in-ves-ti-ga'-tion
in-trude'	in-ves'-ti-ture
in-tru'-sion	in-vest'-ment
in-tu-i'-tion	in-vet'-er-ate
in-tu'-i-tive	in-vid'-i-ous
in-tu'-i-tive-ly	in-vid'-i-ous-ly
in-vade'	in-vid'-i-ous-ness
in-va'-der	in-vig'-o-rate
in-val'-id	in-vig-o-ra'-tion
in-val'-i-date	in-vin'-ci-ble
in-va-lid'-i-ty	in-vin'-ci-bly
in-va-lide'	in-vi'-o-la-ble
in-va'-ri-a-ble	in vi'-o-la-bly
in-va'-ri-a-bly	in-vi'-o-late
in-va'-sion	in-vis-i-bil'-i-ty
in-va'-sive	in-vis'-i-ble
in-vec'-tive	in-vi-ta'-tion
in-veigh'	in-vite'
in-vei'-gle	in-vi'-ter
in-vei'-gler	in-vi'-ting-ly
in-vent'-er	in-un'-da-tion
in-vent'	in'-vo-cate
in-ven'-tion	in-vo-ca'-tion
in-ven'-tive	in-voke'
in-ven'-tor	in-volve'
in'-ven-to-ry	in-vol'-un-ta-ry

in-vol'-un-ta-ri-ly	ir-re-li'-gion
in-vo-lu'-tion	ir-re-me'-di-a-ble
in-u'-tile	ir-re-me'-di-a-bly
in-u-til'-i-ty	ir-rep'-a-ra-ble
in-vul'-ner-a-ble	ir-rep'-a-ra-bly
in-ward	ir-re-proach'-a-ble
in'-ward-ly	ir-re-proach'-a-bly
in'-ward-ness	ir-re-sis'-ti-ble
in-weave'	ir-re-sis'-ti-bly
in-wrap	ir-re-sist'-less
in-wrought'	ir-res'-o-lute
in-wreathe'	ir-res-o-lu'-tion
irk'-some	ir-re-spec'-tive
irk'-some-ly	ir-re-triev'-a-ble
ir-ra'-di-ate	ir-re-triev'-a-bly
ir-ra-di-a'-tion	ir-rev'-er-ence
ir-ra'-di-ance	ir-rev'-er-ent
ir-ra'-di-an-cy	ir-rev'-er-ent-ly
ir-ra'-tion-al	ir-re-ver'-si-bly
ir-ra'-tion-al-ly	ir-re-ver'-si-ble
ir-ra-tion-al'-i-ty	ir-rev'-o-ca-bly
ir-rec-on-ci'-la-ble	ir'-ri-gate
ir-rec-on-ci'-la-bly	ir-ri-ga'-tion
ir-re-cov'-er-a-ble	ir'-ri-tate
ir-re-cov'-er-a-bly	ir-ri-ta'-tion
ir-ref-ra-ga-bil'-i-ty	is'-sue
ir-ref'-ra-ga-ble	is'-sue-less
ir-ref'-ra-ga-bly	isth'-mus
ir-re-fu'-ta-ble	it
ir-reg'-u-lar	it'-er-ate
ir-reg-u-lar'-i-ty	it-er-a'-tion
ir-reg'-u-lar-ly	it-self'
ir-re-li'-gious	

EXERCISES ON THE NUMBER AND PERSONS OF NOUNS.

Select words from the foregoing, and write them in the singular and plural number, and express them, in the second and third persons, either singly, or in composition with other words.

SEE APPENDIX.

C A S E .

In English, substantives or nouns, have three cases, the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

The Nominative case expresses the agent or actor of an active verb: as, I love Mary: Or the subject of a passive or neuter verb: as, Mary is loved by me. The day is wet.

The Possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and is marked in the singular by an apostrophe, followed by the letter *s*: as, My Father's House. The Scholar's Books.

When the plural ends in *s*, the additional *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, On Eagles' Wings. The Drapers' Company.

The Objective case shows the object of an active verb, or expresses the relation of a preposition: as, Mary studies grammar. The grain is in the ground.

English substantives are thus declined:

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nominative.</i>	A Teacher.	<i>Nominative.</i>	The Teachers.
<i>Possessive.</i>	A Teacher's.	<i>Possessive.</i>	The Teachers'.
<i>Objective.</i>	A Teacher.	<i>Objective.</i>	The Teachers.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Diphthong U.

LUTE.

Who does not love Music ! All creation is full of it. The babe in the cradle is soothed by its sound, and it forms one of the most exquisite enjoyments of our riper years.

The Lute is a stringed instrument, formerly much in use. Its origin is not known, though it is generally believed to be, of an early date. Some ascribe it to the Germans ; others to the Arabians. Angels are represented in the Bible as praising the Creator of all on a stringed instrument, and music makes a great part of worship on earth. We read in Gen., iv., 21, that Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ ; and in Chap. xxi. we read of a choir—“ And Laban said to Jacob, Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly, and didst not tell me, that I might have sent thee away with mirth, and with songs, with tabret, and with harp ? ”

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the first sound of U ?

How many cases have English substantives ?

What does the Nominative case express ?

What does the Possessive case express ?

What does the Objective case express ?

How is the Possessive case singular marked ?—Examples.

How is the Possessive case plural marked ?—Examples.

What does the Objective show ?—Examples.

Decline the word, Teacher, in the singular.

Decline the word, Teacher, in the plural.

*Words containing the first sound of U: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation, and Subjects for Composition.*

u-bi'-qui-ty	u'-ni-ty	use'-ful-ness
u-na-nim'-i-ty	u-ni-ver'-sal	use'-less
u-nan'-i-mous-ly	u-ni-ver-sal'-i-ty	use'-less-ly
u-nan'-i-mous	u-ni-ver-sal -ly	use'-less-ness
u'-ni-corn	u'-ni-verse	u'-su-al-ly
u-ni-form'-i-ty	u-ni-ver'-si-ty	u'-su-rer
u'-ni-form	u-niv'-o-cal	u-su'-ri-ous
u'-ni-form-ly	u-niv'-o-cal-ly	u-sur'-per
u'-nion	u'-rim	u-surp'-ing-ly
u'-ni-son	u'-sage	u-ten'-sil
u'-nit	u'-su-ry	u'-su-ry
u-nite'	use	u -surp
u-ni'-ted-ly	use'-ful	u-sur-pa'-tion
u-ni'-tion	use'-ful-ly	u-til'-i-ty
u'-ni-tive		

EXERCISES ON THE CASES OF NOUNS.

Select nouns from the fore-going words, and write them in the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases, either singly or in composition with other words.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives express the qualities of things: as, A *bright* Day: *good* Lessons.

The only variation the adjective in English admits of, is that of degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees: the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive expresses simply, the quality, or state of an object : as, A wise man : A clear Day : A friendly Man.

The Comparative increases or lessens the positive : as, A wiser Man. A clearer Day. A less friendly Man.

The Superlative increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree : as, The wisest Man : A most cloudy Day : A most friendly Man.

Monosyllables are compared, by *er* and *est*. Words of more than one syllable, by *more*, and *most*. There are some words which express the degrees of quality in themselves : as,

Good,	Little,
Better,	Less,
Best,	Least, &c.

And there are others that do not admit of comparison : as, Chief, Extreme, Perfect, Right, Universal, Supreme, &c.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Second Sound of U, in Church.

We all can now go to any Church, or place of meeting, to worship God as we please ; but in the early ages of Christianity, it was not so.

When our Saviour, Jesus Christ, came into the world, he taught a new Religion. There were, then, many in power, or high stations in society, that would not receive his doctrines, or what he taught ; but they persecuted his followers, or, as they were called, “ The Christians : ” these were obliged to hold their meetings in secret places, such as rooms, and caves, &c. And, with all their care, they at times suffered dreadful persecution. After 200 or 300 years, kings, and people in power, received the new doctrines as Truth, and they caused beautiful Edifices to be erected, for believers to meet in. Some churches now are very highly ornamented, and have cost a great deal of money. “ But clean hands, and pure hearts,” have been, in all ages, the highest ornaments churches can have.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the second sound of U ?

Which words are adjectives ?

What variation do adjectives admit of in English ?

How many degrees of comparison are there ?

What does the Positive express ?

What the Comparative ?

What the Superlative ?

How are monosyllables compared

How are words of more than one syllable compared ?

Is there any other form of comparison ?

Are there any words in English that cannot be compared ?

EXAMPLES.

*Words containing the second sound of U: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation, and Subjects for Composition.*

ud'-der	un-ad-vised'-ly	un-an'-swered
ug'-ly	un-af-fec'-ted	un-ap-palled'
ul'-ti-mate	un-a-gree'-a-ble	un-ap-peased'
ul'-ti-mate-ly	un-aid'-a-ble	un-ap-peas'-a-ble
ul'-tra-ma-rine	un-aid'-ed	un-apt'
um'-bel	un-al'-ien-a-ble	un-apt'-ly
um-bel-lif'-e-rous	un-al-layed'	un-apt'-ness
um'-ber	un-al-lied'	un-armed'
um'-brage	un-al'-ter-a-ble	un-asked'
um-bra'-geous	un-al'-ter-a-bly	un-as-pi'-ring
um-brel'-la	un-am-bi'-tious	un-as-sail'-a-ble
um'-pire	un-a'-mi-a-ble	un-as-sailed'
un	un-an'-a-lyzed	un-at-tain'-a-ble
un-a'-ble	un-an'-chored	un-a-vail'-a-ble
un-a-bol'-ished	un-an'-swer-a-ble	un-a-vail'-ing
un-ac'-cept-a-ble	un-an-swer -a-bly	un-au'-thor-ized

un-a-ware'	un-clou'-dy	unc-tu-os'-i-ty
un-be-com'-ing	un-col'-oured	un-culled'
un-be-lief'	un-com'-fort-a-ble	un-cul-ti-va'-tion
un-be-liev'-er	un-con-cerned'	un-cul'-ti-va-ted
un-bend'	un-con-cern'-ed-ly	un-curl'
un-bend'-ing	un-con-demned'	un-curled'
un-bi-as	un-con-di'-tion-al	un-cur'-rent
un-blam'-a-ble	un-con-fined'	un-daunt'-ed
un-blam'-a-bly	un-con-nec'-ted	un-daunt'-ed-ly
un-blamed'	un-con'-quer-a-ble	un-daunt'-ed-ness
un-blem'-ished	un-con'-quer-a-bly	un-daz'-zle
un-blest'	un-con'-quer-er	un-de-cayed'
un-bo'-som	un-con'-scion-a-ble	un-de-cay'-ing
un-bound'-ed	un-con'-scion-a-bly	un-de-ceived'
un-brace'	un-con'-scious	un-de-ci'-ded
un-broke'	un-con'-se-cra-ted	un-de-ci'-sive
un-bro'-ken	un-con-sumed'	un-de-ci'-sion
un-bur'-then	un-con-tes'-ted	un-deck'
un-case	un-con-tes'-table	un-de-fined'
un-caused'	un-con-trol'-la-bly	un-de-ni'-a-ble
un-cel'-e-bra-ted	un-con-trol'-la-ble	un-de-ni'-a-bly
un-cer'-tain	un-con-tro-ver'-ted	un-der-go'
un-cer'-tain-ty	un-con-ver'-ted	un'-der-hand
un-cer'-tain-ly	un-con-vinced'	un-der-hand'-ed
un-change'-a-bly	un-cor-rupt'	un-de-rived'
un-changed'	un-cor-rupt'-ed	un-der-line'
un-chan'-ging	un-cov'-er	un-der-mine'
un-char'-i-ta-ble	un-cov'-ered	un-der-mi'-ner
un-char'-i-ta-bly	un-couth'-ly	un'-der-most
un-chris'-tian	un-couth'	un-der-neath'
un-clar'-i-fied	un-cre-ate'	un'-der-plot
un-clas'-sic	un-cre-a'-tive	un-der-prize'
un-cleansed'	un-crossed'	un-der-rate'
un-cloud'-ed	unc'-tion	un-der-sell'

un-der-stand'	un-dressed'	un-ex-em'-pli-fied
un-der-stand'-ing	un-driv'-en	un-ex-haus'-ted
un-der-stand'-ing-ly	un-du'-bi-ta-ble	un-ex-haus'-tion
un-der-stood'	un-du -late	un-ex-pan'-ded
un-der-take'	un-du-la'-tion	un-ex-pec'-ted
un-der-ta'-king	un'-du-la-to-ry	un-ex-plored'
un-der-va'-lue	un-du'-ti-ful	un-ex-posed'
un-der-val'-u-er	un-du'-ti-ful-ly	un-fa'-ded
un-der-write'	un-dy'-ing	un-fa'-ding
un-der-wri'-ter	un-earned'	un-fail'-ing
un-de-scribed'	un-earthed'	un-fair'
un-de-served'	un-earth'-ly	un-fair'-ly
un-de-ser'-ving-ly	un-ea'-sy	un-faith'-ful
un-de-ser'-ving	un-ea'-si-ly	un-faith'-ful-ly
un-de-signed'	un-ea'-si-ness	un-fa -mil-iar
un-de-sign'-ing	un-ed'-i-fy-ing	un-fash'-ion-a-ble
un-de-si'-ra-ble	un-em-ployed'	un-fash'-ion-a-bly
un-de-ter'-mi-nate	un-en-dowed'	un-fas'-ten
un-de-ter-mined	un-en-gaged'	un-fath'-om-a-ble
un-de-ter-min-a'-tion	un-en-joyed'	un-fath'-om-a-bly
un-di-min-ished	un-en-larged'	un-fath'-omed
un-dis'-cip-lined	un-en-light'-en-ed	un-fa'-vour-able
un-dis-cov'-ered	un-en-ter-tain'-ing	un-fa'-vour-a-bly
un-dis-mayed	un-en-tombed'	un-feath'-ered
un-dis-pu'-ted	un -e-qual-ly	un-feel'-ing
un-dis-turbed'	un-e'-qual	un-feign-ed
un-do'	un-e-quiv'-o-cal	un-felt'
un-do'-ing	un-er'-ring	un-fer'-tile
un-done'	un-er'-ring-ly	un-fet'-ter
un-doubt'-ing	un-es-sen'-tial	un-fet'-tered
un-doubt'-ed	un-e'-ven	un-fit'-ted
un-doubt'-ed-ly	un-ex-am'-pled	un-fil'-ial
un-doubt'-ing-ly	un-ex-cep'-tion-a-ble	un-fin'-ished
un-dress'	un-ex'-e-cu-ted	un-fit'

un-fit'-ly	un-god'-ly	un-in'-jured
un-fit'-ness	un-god'-li-ness	un-in-spired'
un-fit'-ting	un-gov'-ern-a-ble	un-in-struc'-ted
un-fix'	un-gov'-erned	un-in-struc'-tive
un-fixed'	un-grace'-ful	un-in-tel'-li-gi-ble
un-fledged'	un-gra'-cious	un-in-ten'-tion-al
un-foiled'	un-gram-mat'-i-cal	un-in'-ter-est-ed
un-fold'	un-grate'-ful	un-in-ter-rupt'-ed-ly
un-for-bid'-den	un-grate'-ful-ly	un-in-vi'-ted
un-for-giv'-ing	un-ground'-ed	un-joint'-ed
un-for-ti-fied	un-guard'-ed	un-joy'-ous
un-for'-tu-nate	un-gui'-ded	un-just'
un-for'-tu-nate-ly	un-hal'-low	un-jus'-ti-fi-a-ble
un-friend'-ed	un-hal'-lowed	un-just'-ly
un-friend'-li-ness	un-hand'-some	un-kind'-ly
un-friend'-ly	un-hand'-y	un-knight'-ly
un-fro'-zen	un-hap'-pi-ly	un-known'
un-fruit'-ful	un-hap'-pi-ness	un-lade'
un-ful-filled'	un-hap'-py	un-laid'
un-furl'	un-health'-y	un-la-ment'-ed
un-fur'-nish	un-heard'	un-law'-ful
un-gain'	un-heed'-ed	un-law'-ful-ly
un-gain'-ly	un-heed'-ful	un-law'-ful-ness
un-gath'-ered	un-heed'-ing	un-learn'
un-gen'-er-ous	un-hewn'	un-learned
un-ge'-ni-al	un-ho'-li-ness	un-less'
un-gen'-tle	un-ho'-ly	un-let-tered
un-gen'-tle-ness	un-hon'-oured	un-like'
un-gent'-ly	un-housed'	un-like'-ly
un-ge-o-met'-ri-cal	un-hurt'	un-lim'-it-ed
un-gird'	un-im-a'-gin-a-ble	un-lock'
un-girt'	un-im-proved'	un-loose'
un-giv'-ing	un-in-hab'-it-a-ble	un-loved'
un-glo'-ri-fied	un-in-hab'-i-ted	un-love'-ly

un-luck'-y	un-muz'-zle	un-plea'-sing
un-man'-age-a-ble	un-nat'-u-ral	un-pli'-ant
un-man'-aged	un-nat'-u-ral-ly	un-po-et'-ic
un-man'-like	un-nav'-i-ga-ble	un-po-lite'
un-man'-ner-ly	un-ne'-ces-sa-ry	un-pop'-u-lar
un-marked'	un-neigh'-bour-ly	un-pre-med'-i-ta-ted
un-mar'-ried	un-no'-ted	un-pre-pared'
un-mask'	un-ob-jec'-ted	un-pre-ten'-ding
un-masked'	un-ob-served'	un-pre-ven'-ted
un-mas'-ter-a-ble	un-ob-ser'-ving	un-prin'-ci-pled
un-mas'-tered	un-ob-struc'-ted	un-prof'-i-ta-ble
un-match'-a-ble	un-oc'-cu-pied	un-prof'-i-ta-bly
un-matched'	un-of-fen'-ding	un-pro-pi'-tious
un-mean'-ing	un-or'-tho-dox	un-proved'
un-mea'-sured	un-owned'	un-pro-vide'
un-mer'-ci-ful	un-pal'-a-ta-ble	un-pro-vi'-ded
un-mer'-ci-ful-ly	un-par'-don-a-ble	un-pro-voked'
un-mer'-ci-ful-ness	un-par'-don-a-bly	un-pro-vo'-king
un-mer'-it-ed	un-par'-doned	un-pun-ish-ed
un-mind'-ful	un-par'-don-ing	un-qual'-i-fied
un-min'-gle	un-pas'-sa-ble	un-qual'-i-fy
un-mit'-i-ga-ted	un-pas'-sion-ate	un-quench'-a-ble
un-mixed'	un-pas'-sion-ate-ly	un-quenched'
un-moist'	un-per-ceived'	un-ques'-tion-able
un-moist'-ened	un-per-formed'	un-ques'-tioned
un-mo-lest'-ed	un-phi-lo-soph'-i-cal	un-qui'-et
un-moor'	un-phi-lo-soph'-i-cal-	un-qui-et-ly
un-mort'-gaged	un-fine' [ly	un-qui-et-ness
un-mor'-ti-fied	un-pit'-ied	un-rav'-el
un-move'-a-ble	un-pi'-ty-ing	un-read'
un-moved'	un-pleas'-ant	un-re'-al
un-mov'-ing	un-pleas'-ant-ly	un-rea'-son-a-ble
un-mourned'	un-pleas'-ant-ness	un-rea'-son-a-bly
un-mu'-si-cal	un-pleased'	un-re-freshed'

un-re-gar'-ded	un-ruf'-fled	un-shield'-ed
un-re-gen'-er-ate	un-ru'-ly	un-shocked'
un-re-len'-ting	un-safe'	un-shod'
un-re-pent'-ing	un-safe'-ly	un-shook'
un-re-pent'-ed	un-said'	un-shorn'
un-re-pi'-ning	un-sa-lu'-ted	un-shot'
un-re-plen'-ished	un-sanc'-ti-fied	un-shrink'-ing
un-re-priev'-a-ble	un-sat'-is-fied	un-sift'-ed
un-re-proached'	un-sat-is-fac'-to-ry	un-sight'-ly
un-re-proach'-a-ble	un-sat'-is-fy-ing	un-skil'-ful
un-re-prove'-a-ble	un-sa'-vou-ry	un-skil'-ful-ly
un-re-proved'	un-say'	un-slaked'
un-re-pug'-nant	un-schooled'	un-sleep'-ing
un-rep'-u-ta-ble	un-scorched	un-slip'-ping
un-re-served'	un-screened	un-so'-ci-a-ble
un-re-ser'-ved-ly	un-scrip'-tu-ral	un-so'-ci-a-bly
un-re-sis'-ted	un-seal'	un-soiled'
un-re-sis'-ting	un-search'-a-ble	un-so-phis'-ti-ca-ted
un-re-sol'-va-ble	un-sea'-son-a-bly	un-sought'
un-re-solved'	un-sea'-son	un-sound'
un-re-strained'	un-se-cure'	un-spared'
un-re-vealed'	un-see'-ing	un-speak'-a-ble
un-re-venge'd'	un-seem'-ly	un-speak'
un-rev'-er-end	un-seen'	un-speak'-a-bly
un-rev'-er-ent-ly	un-sel'-fish	un-spot'-ted
un-re-voked'	un-sep'-a-ra-ted	un-sta'-ble
un-rid'-dle	un-ser'-vice-a-ble	un-staid'
un-right'-eous	un-set'-tle	un-stained'
un-right'-eous-ly	un-set'-tled	un-stead'-fast
un-rip'	un-sha'-ken	un-stead'-i-ly
un-ripe'	un-shac'-kle	un-strung'
un-ri'-pened	un-sha'-pen	un-struck'
un-ripe'-ness	un-sheath'	un-stud'-ied
un-ruf'-fle	un-shel'-tered	un-stuffed'

un-suc-ceed'-ed	un-tinged'	un-vi-o-la-ted
un-suc-cess'-ful	un-tir'-a-ble	un-vis'-it-ed
un-suc-cess -ful-ly	un-tired'	un-urged'
un-sui'-ta-ble	un-told'	un-used'
un-sui'-ting	un-touched'	un-u'-su-al
un-sung'	un-to-ward	un-wa'-ri-ly
un-sunned'	un-to'-ward-ly	un-war'-like
un-sup-plan'-ted	un-trace'-a-ble	un-weaned'
un-sup-plied'	un-traced'	un-war'-rant-a-ble
un-sup-port'-a-ble	un-trac'-ta-ble	un-war'-rant-a-bly
un-sup-port'-a-bly	un-trained	un-war'-rant-ed
un-sup-port'-ed	un-trav'-elled	un-wa'-ry
un-sus-pec'-ting	un-tried'	un-washed'
un-sus-cep'-ti-ble	un-trod'	un-weak'-en-ed
un-sus-pi'-cious	un-trod'-den	un-wear'-ied
un-sus-tained'	un-troub'-led	un-wel'-come
un-swathe'	un-tru'-ly	un-wept'
un-sway'-a-ble	un-truth'	un-whipt'
un-sway'-ed	un-tu'-na-ble	un-whole'-some
un-swept'	un-turned'	un-wield'-y
un-tame'-a-ble	un-tu'-to-red	un-wil'-ling
un-tamed'	un-twine'	un-wil'-ling-ly
un-dust'-ed	un-ty'	un-wind'
un-taught'	un-vail'	un-wiped'
un-teach'-a-ble	un-val'-u-a-ble	un-wise'
un-ten'-a-ble	un-van'-quished	un-wise'-ly
un-thank'-ful	un-va'-ried	un-wish'
un-thank'-ful-ly	un-var-nished'	un-wished'
un-think'	un-va'-ry-ing	un-wit'-ting-ly
un-think'-ing	un-veil'	un-wont'-ed
un-tie'	un-veil'-ed-ly	un-wor'-shipped
un-tied'	un-ven'-ti-la-ted	un-wor'-thi-ly
un-til'	un-versed'	un-wor'-thi-ness
un-time'-ly	un-vexed'	un-wor'-thy

un-wound'	up-land'-ish	ur-ban'-i-ty
un-wound'-ed	up-lay'	ur'-chin
un-wreath'	up-lift'	urge
un-writ'-ten	up'-most	ur'-gen-cy
un-wrought'	up-on'	ur'-gent
un-wrung'	up'-per-most	urn
un-yeild'-ed	up'-right	us
un-yoke'	up'-right-ly	ush'-er
un-yoked'	up-right'-ness	ut'-most
un-zoned'	up-rise'	ut'-ter
up-braid'	up'-roar	ut'-ter-a-ble
up-braid'-er	up-root'	ut'-ter-ance
up-braid'-ing-ly	up'-shot	ut'-ter-er
up-hold'	up'-side-down	ut-ter-ly
up-hol'-ster-er	up-start'	ut'-ter-most
up'-land	up-ward'	

EXERCISES ON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Select the adjectives from the fore-going words, and write them in the three Degrees of Comparison, either singly, or in composition with other words.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, to prevent the too frequent repetition of the same word : as, The Teacher is learned ; *he* instructs us well.

There are three kinds of pronouns : the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The personal pronoun is used alone, instead of the noun it represents : as, Mary is good ; *she* is loved by her companions.

Personal pronouns admit of gender, number, person, and

case : there are five of them, *I, Thou, He, She, or It*, with their plurals, *We, Ye or You, They*.

There are three persons in each of the numbers.

Singular.

I is the First Person.

Thou is the Second Person.

He masc., *She* fem., or *it* neuter, the Third Person.

Plural.

We is the First Person.

Ye or you the Second Person.

They the Third Person.

Personal pronouns have three cases, and are thus declined :

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.

Nominative. *I.*

Possessive. *Mine.*

Objective. *Me.*

Plural.

We.

Ours.

Us.

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.

Nominative. *Thou.*

Possessive. *Thine.*

Objective. *Thee.*

Plural.

Ye or you.

Yours.

You.

THIRD PERSON MASCULINE.

Singular.

Nominative. *He.*

Possessive. *His.*

Objective. *Him.*

Plural.

They.

Theirs.

Them.

THIRD PERSON FEMININE.

Singular

Nominative. *She.*

Possessive. *Hers.*

Objective. *Her.*

Plural.

They.

Theirs.

Them.

THIRD PERSON NEUTER.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>They.</i>
<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Its.</i>	<i>Theirs.</i>
<i>Objective.</i>	<i>It.</i>	<i>Them.</i>

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative pronouns are such as relate to some word or phrase going immediately before, which is thence called the antecedent: they are *Who*, *Which*, *That*, and *What*.

Who, is applied to persons, *Which* to animals and inanimate things: as, He is a friend *who* is faithful in adversity. The bird *which* sung so sweetly is flown. This is the tree *which* produces no fruit.

That, is applied to both persons and things. Modesty is a quality *that* highly adorns a woman. The estate *that* became his portion.

What, is a compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative: as, This is *what* I wanted: *that* is, the thing *which* I wanted.

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined;

<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>Who.</i>	} <i>Which</i> , <i>That</i> , and <i>What</i> , are not varied.
<i>Possessive.</i>	<i>Whose.</i>	
<i>Objective.</i>	<i>Whom.</i>	

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Diphthong OI, as heard in Boy.

In the early period of life we distinguish male children by the term Boy. This period is also called the spring of life: it is the time when the seeds of good and evil, are being sown in the mind and heart. How much gratitude is due to parents and teachers for directing us aright, and selecting proper books for us to read! Every thing children see or hear,

makes a lasting impression on the mind, for good or ill. In our gardens, we select such seeds as we know, will produce certain flowers, then why not be as careful in forming the character of the young!

Birds know the kind of food necessary for their young before they can fly, and bring it to them: and even little insects select the kind of leaf that is proper to nourish their young, and upon which they are sure to deposit their eggs. Let every young person remember the saying of the Apostle, "As we sow, so shall we also reap."

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSON.

Which words contain the diphthong *oi* or *oy*?

What are pronouns?

Which of the words are pronouns?

How are pronouns divided?

Which are personal pronouns?

How many personal pronouns are there?

How many are there in each of the numbers?

Repeat them. Which is the first person?

Which is the second person?

Which is the third person?—Singular and plural.

How many cases have personal pronouns?

Decline *I*, *Thou*, *He*, *She*, *It*, *They*.

Which are relative pronouns?

How is *who* applied?—Examples.

How is *which* applied?—Examples.

How is *that* applied?—Examples.

Which kind of a pronoun is *what*?—Examples.

Of what number is *who*?

How is *who* declined?

How is *which* declined?

How are *that* and *what* declined?

*Words containing the Diphthong OI: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation and Subjects for Composition.*

oil	joint	point'-er
oil-col'-our	joint'-ed	poi'-son
oil'-i-ness	joint'-ly	poi'-son-er
oil'-man	joint'-ness	poi'-son-ous
oil'-y	joint'-ure	poi'-son-ous-ly
oil'-y-grain	joist	poin'-trel
oil'-y-palm	joy	poise
boil	joy'-ance	quoif
boil'-er	joy'-ful	quoif'-fure
bois'-te-rous	joy'-ful-ly	quoit
bois'-te-rous-ly	joy'-ful-ness	quoin
boy	joy'-less	rois'-ter
boy'-ish	joy'-ous	roy'-al
boy'-ish-ly	loin	roy'-al-ist
coif	loi'-ter	roy'-al-ly
coifed'	loi'-ter-er	roy'-al-ty
coif'-fure	loy'-al	soil
coil	loy'-al-ly	soil'-i-ness
coin	moist	soil'-ure
coin-age	moist'-en	toil
coy	moist'-ness	toi'-let
coy'-ly	moist'-en-er	toil'-some
coy'-ness	mois'-ture	toy
doi'-ly	noise	toy'-man
foi'-ble	noise'-less	toy'-shop
foil	noi'-some	voice
foin	noi'-some-ly	void
foist	noi'-sy	void'-a-ble
hoist	poign'-ant	void'-er
hoy	point	voi-ture'
join	point'-ed	voy'-age
join'-er	point'-ed-ly	voy'-a-ger
join'-e-ry	point'-ed-ness	

EXERCISES ON THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF PRONOUNS.

Select the different kinds of pronouns from the fore-going Lessons, and express them, either singly, or in composition with other words.

 ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns always precede the Substantives to which they belong, except when separated by an Adjective. There are four sorts, viz: The Possessive, the Distributive, the Demonstrative, and the Indefinite.

The Possessive are: My, Thy, His, Her, Our, Your, Their.

The Distributive are: Each, Every, Either.

The Demonstrative are: This, These, That, Those, Former, Latter.

The Indefinite are: Some, One, Any other, All, Such.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Diphthong OU, as heard in House.

Houses are the regularly built habitations of human beings. Men in the savage state of society, live in open fields, or caves, as they now do in New Holland, and some parts of Africa. In a more advanced state, they erect huts, or kraals, which are sticks of wood, or poles joined at the top, and covered either with boughs, or the skins of animals.

These tents, or moveable habitations, are made and carried from place to place. After farther improvement, permanent habitations are erected, from the substantial farm-house, made of logs, to those beautiful edifices which adorn many places, both in the Old and the New World.

These are frequently Palaces, built with great skill, and adorned with all the beauty of advanced art and science: they are the abodes of the rich and powerful.

The erection of such, has employed a great number of people, and they may be said to be, the repositories of genius and talent.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which of the words contain the Diphthong OU ?

Which are Adjective Pronouns ?

How are they divided ?

Which are the Possessive ?

Which the Distributive ?

Which the Demonstrative ?

Which the Indefinite ?

*Words containing the diphthong OU: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dicta-
tion, and Subjects for Composition.*

our	out'-er-most	out-num'-ber
our-selves'	out-face'	out-pour'
our-self'	out-fly'	out'-rage
out	out-go'	out-ra'-geous
out-bid'	out-grow'	out-reach'
out-bid'-der	out-land'-ish	out-ride'
out'-bound	out-last'	out-ri'-der
out-brave'	out'-law	out-right'
out-breathe'	out'-law-ry	out-run'
out'-cast	out'-leap	out-sail'
out'-cry	out'-let	out-sell'
out-do'	out'-line	out-side'
out-date'	out-live'	out-sleep'
out'-er	out-march'	out-speed'
out'-er-ly	out'-most	out-strip'

out-talk'	coun -ter-feit-ed	down'-y
out-vie'	coun -ter-mand	dow'-ry
out-walk'	coun'-ter-march	foul
out'-ward	coun'-ter-pane	foul'-ness
out'-ward-ly	coun'-ter-part	found
out-wear'	coun'-ter-poise	found-a'-tion
out-weigh'	coun-ter-vail'	found'-er
out-wit'	coun'-ter-view	found'-e-ry
out'-work	count'-ess	found'-ling
bough	count'-ing-house	found'-ress
bought	count'-less	fount
bounce	count'-y	foun'-tain
bound	cow	fowl
bound'-a-ry	cow-herd	fowl'-er
boun'-den	cow'-ard	gout
bound'-less	cow'-ard-ice	gou'-ty
boun'-te-ous	cow'-ard-ly	gown
boun'-te-ous-ly	cowl	gowned'
boun'-ti-ful	cow'-slip	hound
boun'-ti-ful-ly	doubt	hour
boun'-ty	doubt'-er	hour'-glass
bow	doubt'-ful	home'-ly
bow'-els	doubt'-ing	hour'-plate
bow'-er	doubt'-less	house
bow'-e-ry	dough'-ty	house -hold
couch	douce	house-hold -er
coun'-cil	dow'-a-ger	house-keep'-ing
coun'-sel	dow'-er	house'-less
coun'-sel-lor	dow'-e-ry	house'-wife
count	dow'-er-less	house'-wife-ry
coun'-te-nance	down	how
coun'-ter	down'-cast	how-beit'
coun-ter-act'	down-right	how-ev'-er
coun'-ter-feit	down'-ward	howl

loud	pow'-er-less	show'-er
loud'-ness	round	shout
mound	round-a-bout'	shout'-er
mount	round'-el	show'-e-ry
moun'-tain	roun'-de-lay	shroud
moun-tain-eer'	round'-er	south'-west
moun'-tain-ous	round'-house	tow'-el
mouse	round'-ly	tow'-er
mous'-er	round'-ness	town
mouth	rouse	town'-ship
mow	rout	town'-house
noun	route	town'-talk
now	sound	vouch
pounce	sound'-board	vouch'-er
pound	sound'-ing	vouch-safe'
pound'-er	sound'-ly	vouch-safe'-ment
pow'-der	sound'-ness	vow
pou'-ter	sour	vow'-el
pout	sour'-ness	vow'-ed
pow'-er	souse	wound
pow'-er-ful -ly	south	wound'-er
pow'-er-ful	south'-ing	wound'-ed
pow'-er-ful-ness	south'-ward	

EXERCISES UPON ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Select the Adjective Pronouns from the fore-going lessons and write them in composition with other words.

 VERBS.

Verbs are either Active, Passive, or Neuter.

An Active Verb expresses action, exerted by an agent, or actor, upon an object: as, A Child loves her Mother.

A Passive Verb expresses the receiving of the action of an Active Verb, by the object : as, The Mother is loved by her Child.

A Neuter Verb expresses action which is confined to the agent : as, The man walks : The birds fly. Or, it expresses simply being, or a state of being : as, I am : I sleep : I sit.

Verbs are also divided into Regular, Irregular, Defective, and Auxiliary.

To Verbs belong Mood, Tense, Number, and Person.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Ch, *as heard in Churn.*

The churn is a household implement used among us, for the making of butter, which is done by agitating milk, and separating the cream, or oily particles, from the other parts. Butter, in Scripture, is mentioned among the good things of the promised land.

The ancient method of making butter in Palestine was the same, according to travellers, as that which is still practised by the Arabs. They put the milk or cream into goats' skins, turned inside out ; which they suspend from one side of the tent to the other, and passing them quickly to and fro, they soon separate the unctuous from the watery parts.

Butter in hot countries is generally liquid. In India, it is called Ghee, and is mostly prepared from the milk of buffaloes. In the East, butter and honey are to this day mixed together, and eaten with bread dipped in it.

In the Levant, they tread upon the skins, which produces the same effect.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of Ch as heard in Churn?

How are verbs divided?—Examples.

What is an Active Verb?—Examples.

What is a Passive Verb?—Examples.

What is a Neuter Verb?—Examples.

What properties belong to verbs?—Examples.

How is the Passive Verb conjugated?

Words containing the sound of Ch: or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

Ch, with the First Sound of A.

chafe	cham'-ber	char'-wo-man
cha'-fer	cham'-ber-lain	cha'-ri-ness
cha-fing-dish	change	cha'-ry
chain	change'-a-ble	chase
chain'-shot	change'-a-bly	cha'-ser
chain'-work	change'-ling	chaste
chair	chape	chaste'-ly
chair'-man	char	chaste'-ness

Ch, with the Second Sound of A.

chal'-dron	charles'-wain	charm'-ing-ness
char	charles	char'-nel
char'-coal	charm	char'-nel-house
charge	charm'-er	chart
charge'-a-ble	charm'-ing	char'-ter
charge'-a-bly	charm'-ing-ly	char'-ter-ed
char'-ger		

Ch, with the Third Sound of A.

chalk	chal'-ky	chaw
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Ch, with the Fourth Sound of A.

chaff	chan'-ce-ry	chap'-let
chaf'-fer	chan'-nel	chap'-man
chaf'-fer-er	char'-i-ta-ble	chap'-ter
chaf'-finch	char'-i-ta-bly	chap'-trel
chal'-ice	chant	char'-i-ty
chal'-lenge	chant'-er	chat
chal'-len-ger	chan-ti'-cleer	chat'-tel
cha-lyb'-e-ate	chan'-tress	chat'-ter
cham'-paign	chan'-try	chat'-ter-er
cham'-pion	chap'-el	chas'-tise-ment
chance	chap'-i-ter	chas'-ti-ty
chan'-cel	chap'-lain	chas-ti'-ser
chan'-cel-lor	chap'-lain-ship	

Ch, with the First Sound of E.

cheap	cheer'-ful	cheese-mon-ger
cheat	cheer'-fully	chee'-sy
cheat'-er	cheer'-ful-ness	che-ru'-bic
cheek	cheer'-less	chief
cheer	cheer'-ly	chief'-ly
cheer'-er	cheese	chief'-tain

Ch, with the Second Sound of E.

check	cher'-ub	chess'-man
check'-er	cher'-u-bim	chess'-player
cher'-ish	cher'-up	chest
cher'-ish-er	chess	chest'-nut
cher'-ry	chess'-board	chirp

Ch, with the First Sound of I.

chide	child'-ish	child'-like
chi'-der	child'-ish-ly	chime
child	child'-ish-ness	chi'-na
child'-hood	child'-less	chives

Ch, with the second sound of I

chill	chink'-y	chit
chim'-ney	chip	chit'-chat
chin	chip'-ping	chiv'-al-rous
chink	chis'-el	chiv'-al-ry

Ch, with the first sound of O.

choke	cho'-ker	cho'-sen
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Ch, with the second sound of O.

choose	choos'-ing	choos'-er
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Ch, with the fourth sound of O.

choc'-o-late	chol'-er	chol'-e-ra	chop
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Ch, with the second sound of U.

chuck'-le	church'-yard	chur'-lish-ly
church	churl	churn
church'-man	churl'-ish	

Ch, with Y like the first sound of I.

chyle	chy'-lous
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Ch, with Y like the second sound of I.

chil-y-fac'-tion	chym'-ic-al	chym'-is-try
chym'-ic	chym'-ist	

EXERCISES ON VERES.

Select the Verbs from the foregoing words, and write them, in the Active, Passive, and Neuter forms, in composition with other words.

MOODS.

Mood, or mode, is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion is represented. There are five Moods of verbs. The

Indicative,	Subjunctive,
Imperative,	and
Potential	Infinitive.

The Infinitive Mood represents the action in an unlimited manner, without any reference to an agent, or actor : as, To walk. To think. To speak. To be feared.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates, or declares an action : as, He loves. He is loved.

The Imperative is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting : as, Depart thou. Let us stay. Go in peace.

The Potential implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation : as, It may rain. He may go or stay. I can ride. He would walk. They should learn.

The Subjunctive represents the action, as subject to a condition, motive, wish, or supposition, and is preceded by a conjunction expressed or understood, and attended by another verb : as, Though he chide me, I will respect him. If he were good, he would be happy.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Sh, as heard in Ship.

Ships are used to carry things over the great waters : without them, we could not procure many things, that we think necessary to our comfort. Some one must cross the Ocean before we can have either Tea, Coffee, Sugar, or Spices ; or any of the knowledge, or science, in which the people of the Old World have been improving for ages.

How much knowledge is necessary to build a ship, and guide it over the great seas ! There are all the different materials employed in the making of it, and the art and sciences which are necessary for its construction ; and a knowledge of Astronomy, that few possess ! Without it, no Seaman could guide his ship to any destined port, for men must mark in the Heavens, their way upon the trackless deep.

The fixed stars have never, to us, changed their position in relation to each other, and by them, a sailor can always tell where he is, when out of sight of land. The planets are also used in nautical calculations. These silent sentinels keep watch, and ever point the way.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of Sh, as heard in Ship.

What is mood or mode ?

How many moods are there ?

How does the Infinitive Mood represent the action ?—Examples.

How does the Indicative ?—Examples

How does the Imperative ?—Example

How does the Potential ?—Examples.

How does the Subjunctive ?—Examples.

Words containing the sound of Sh, as heard in Ship : or, Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

Sh, with the first sound of A.

shade	shame'-ful-ly	shape'-less
sha'-di-ness	shame'-less	share
sha'dy	shame'-less-ly	sha'-rer
shake	shame-faced	shave
shame	shame'-faced-ness	sha'-ver
shame'-ful	shape	sha'-ving

Sh, with the second sound of A.

shard	sharp'-en	sharp-set'
shark	sharp'-ly	sharp-sight'-ed
sharp	sharp'-ness	sharp-vis'-aged

Sh, with the third sound of A.

shalm	shaw	shawm
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Sh, with the fourth sound of A.

shac'-kle	shalt	shank
shad	sham	shat'-ter
shad'-ow	sha-green'	shall
shad'-o-wy	shal-loon'	shal'-low
shaft	sha'-mois	shal'-low-ness

Ch, like Sh, with the first sound of A.

cha-grin'	cha-grined'	chaise
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Ch, like Sh, with the fourth sound of A.

cha-mois'	char-la-tan'-i-cal	chan-de-lier'
char-la-tan	chap'-e-ron	

Sh, with the first sound of E.

shear	sheep	sheep'-ish-ness
shear'-er	sheep'-cot	sheer
sheath	sheep'-fold	sheet
sheathe	sheep'-hook	sheet-anch'-or
sheath-winged'	sheep'-ish	shield
shea'-thy		

Sh, with the first sound of I.

shine	shy	sky
shi'-ny		

Sh, with the second sound of I.

shin'-gle	ship'-board	ship-mas'-ter
ship	ship'-ping	ship'-wright
shit'-tim	shiv'-er	

Sh, with the first sound of O.

shoal	shore'-less	show
shoal'-y	shoul'-der	show-y
shore	shoul'-der-blade	show'-ish

Sh, with the second sound of O.

shoe	shook	shrewd
shoe'-boy	shoot	shrew'-ish
shoe'-maker	shrew	shrewd'ly

Sh, with the third sound of O.

short	short'-lived	short -sight'-ed
short'-en	short'-ly	

Sh, with the fourth sound of O.

shock	shop'-board	shot
shod	shop'-book	shot-'free
shop	shop'-keep-er	

Sh, with the sound of U.

shud'-der	shun'-less	shut'-tle-cock
shuf'-fle	shut	shove
shuf'-fler	shut'-ter	shov'-el-ler
shun	shut'-tle	shov'-el

Shr, with the first sound of E.

shriek	shriek-ed	shriek'-ing
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Shr, with the first sound of I.

shrine	shrive	shri'-ver
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Shr, with the second sound of I.

shrift	shrill'-ness	shriv'-el
shrill	shrimp	
shrill'-ly	shrink	

Shr, with the first sound of O.

shrove	shrove'-tide	
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Shr, with the second sound of U.

shrub	shrug	shrunk'-en
shrub'-by	shrunk	

EXERCISES ON THE MOODS.

Select the verbs from the fore-going words, and write them in the different moods, either singly or in composition with other words.

TENSE.

Tense is the distinction of time.

In the English language there are Six Tenses, viz :

The Present,	Pluperfect,
Imperfect,	First Future,
Perfect,	and Second Future.

The Present Tense represents an action, event, or quality, at present existing: I rule : I am ruled : I think : I fear : He is an able man. She is an amiable woman.

The Imperfect Tense represents the action, event, or quality, either as passed and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past : as, He ruled his people well. They were walking in the garden, when I saw them. The pupil was happy when at school.

The Perfect Tense refers to finished action, in present, or unfinished time, whether it be to-day, during the present week, month, year, or age : as, I have travelled many miles this year. Great inventions have been made during the present century.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Zh, as heard in Asia.

Asia.

This large division of the globe, which was the cradle of the human race, occupies the Northern, Eastern, and Southern part of the Eastern Continent.

It is supposed to contain 16,000,000 of square miles, and to be inhabited by more than one-half of the population of the earth.

It contains many empires and kingdoms, occupied by people of different languages, religions, and customs.

As the birth-place of our race, it has been the centre of science, law, and religion, which still continue, to irradiate the world.

It was the scene of all the wonders of the Jewish dispensation; the birth-place of those revelations, which still teach us the will of our Creator, and shed over our lives some of the best hopes of man. It was in Asia that Mahomet established, by the sword, the religion of the Koran, which has been received by millions there, as the true faith.

Many primitive customs yet remain in this land of the ancient faith, and while some of its manufactures are the most beautiful in the world, viz: the Shawls of Cashmere, the Porcelain of China, and the Steel of Damascus, yet the internal commerce of the country is carried on, as it was, before the days of Abraham, by caravans.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of Zh?

What is Tense?

How many Tenses are there used in English?

How does the Present Tense represent an action, event, or quality?—Examples.

How does the Imperfect Tense represent action, &c.?—Examples.

How is the Perfect used?—Examples.

*Words containing the Sound of Zh : or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dicta-
tion, and Subjects for Composition*

Zh.

a'-zure	en-thu'-si-asm	phys-i-o-lo'-gi-cal
bra'-sier	en-thu'-si-ast	phys-i-ol'-o-gist
cas'-u-al	en-thu-si-as'-ti-cal	phys-i-ol'-o-gy
cas'-u-al-ly	e-va'-sion	pro-fu'-sion
cas'-u-ist	ex-clu'-sion	pleas'-ure
cas'-u-ist-i-cal	ex'-plo-sion	pleas'-ure-able
cas'-u-ist-ry	gla'-zier	re-vi'-sion
clo'-sure	gra'-zier	ro'-se-ate
col-lis'-ion	in-fu'-sion	scis'-sion
com-po'-sure	ob-tru'-sion	seiz'-ure
con-clu'-sion	oc-ca'-sion	treas'-ure
con-fu'-sion	oc-ca'-sion-al	treas'-u-ry
cro'-sier	oc-ca'-sion-al-ly	treas'-u-rer
de-lu'-sion	o'-sier	u'-su-al
di-vis'-ion	per-sua'-sion	u'-su-al-ly
dis-clo'-sure	phys-i-og'-no-my	u'-su-rer
dis-pleas'-ure	phys-i-og'-no-mist	u'-su-ry
ef-fu'-sion		

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES.

Select the Verbs from the fore-going words, and write them in the Present, Imperfect, and Perfect Tenses, either singly, or in composition with other words.

TENSES CONTINUED.

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past and finished, but also as prior to some other past tense, specified in the sentence: as, I had finished my letter, *before* my friend *arrived*.

The First Future represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when : as, The sun *will rise* to-morrow. I *shall see* them again.

The Second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished at, or before, the time of another future action, or event : as, *I shall have finished* my work at 5 o'clock ; then I will come and see you.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

NG, as in King.

A king is a chief ruler of a tribe, or nation, in many countries of the world. At first, the power of kings was very limited, extending over but one city, or large village. Ben-hadad, king of Syria, had thirty-two kings subject to him. 1 Kings xx. 16. In Canaan, Adonizebek conquered seventy kings, and made them eat bread under his table.—Judges i. 7. Joshua conquered thirty-one.—Joshua xii. Nimrod, king of Babylon, was the first king we read of, but soon after we find kings in Egypt, Persia, Canaan, Edom, &c. In the East, kings were supposed to have uncommon wisdom, and malefactors were not permitted to look upon them. When the Hebrews were raised to be a nation, God himself was their Lawgiver and King. “By Moses and the prophets, was his mind or will declared unto them.” After the Hebrews had been under this government about 400 years, they wished to have a king, like the nations around them. Hosea the prophet, says, “God gave them a king in his anger.”

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound NG ?

How does the Pluperfect Tense represent action ?—Example.

How the First Future ?—Examples.

How the Second Future ?—Examples.

*Words containing the sound of NG: or,
Exercises in the elements of the language, words for dictation, and
subjects for composition.*

a-bi'-ding	foam'-ing	pud'-ding
be'-ing	gil'-ding	rang
be-hold'-ing	gin'-seng	see'-ing
bed'-ding	giv'-ing	sing
bi'-ding	gra'-ting	sing'-ing
bid'-ding	hang	some'-thing
bleed'-ing	hold	song
breath'-ing	hung	spring
bring'-ing	king'-dom	sprung
build'-ing	la'-cing	stand'-ing
clang	la'-ding	strong
clo'-thing	land'-ing	swing
cod'-dling	laud'-ing	swing'-ing
con-ver'-ging	lead'-ing	thing
com'-ing	long	think'-ing
de-sign'-ing	lodg'-ing	tongs
duck'-ling	lord'-ling	tra'-ding
dy'-ing	mouth'-ing	trem'-bling
end'-ing	pang	twang
edg'-ing	par'-ting	wad'-ding
ex-ceed'-ing	pier'-cing	war'-ring
fa'-cing	plead'-ing	wring
far'-thing	prais'-ing	wrong
first	pre-ce'-ding	wrung
flung	pro-ceed'-ing	young

EXERCISES ON THE TENSES.

Select the Verbs from the fore-going words, and write them in the Pluperfect, First Future, and Second Future Tenses, either singly, or in composition with other words.

PARTICIPLES.

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only the properties of the verb, but also those of the adjective ; as, I am desirous of knowing him. Admired and applauded, he became vain. Having finished his work, he submitted it.

There are three Participles : the Present, the Perfect, and the Compound Perfect : as, Loving, Loved, Having Loved.

The Present Participles denote unfinished action.

The Perfect Participles denote finished action.

The Participle as a verb, expresses time ; as an adjective, it expresses quality.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Th sharp, as heard in Truth.

When George Washington, the Founder and Father of our Republic, was about six years of age, some one made him a present of a hatchet. Being, like most other children, fond of cutting and chopping, he went about, trying his hatchet on every thing he met ; and going into the garden, he tried its edge on an old English cherry-tree, stripping it of its bark, and leaving little hope of its recovery.

The next morning, when his father saw the tree in this condition, he inquired who had done the mischief, declaring he would not have taken five guineas for the tree ; but no one could inform him of the offender.

At length, however, came George, with the hatchet in his hand, into the place where his father was ; who immediately suspected him to be the culprit. "George," said the old gentleman, "do you know who has cut that beautiful little cherry-tree yonder in the garden?" The child hesitated for a moment, and then nobly replied, "I can't tell a lie,

father! You know I can't tell a lie. I cut it with my hatchet." "Come to me, my boy!" exclaimed his father, "Come to me! I forgive you for destroying the tree, since you have had the honesty and manliness to tell the truth!"

The fruit of this noble nature, and these noble sentiments, are best found, in the reading of the History of our Country.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of *Th* sharp?

What is a Participle?—Why is it so called?

How many participles are there?—Examples.

How does the Present Participle express time?

How do the Perfect and Compound Perfect express time?

What does the Participle as a verb, express?

What does the Participle as an adjective, express?

Words containing Th sharp: or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

Th, with the First Sound of A.

thane

Th, with the Third Sound of A.

thwart'-ing thwart thwart'-ing-ly thaw

Th, with the Fourth Sound of A.

thank	thank-of'-fer-ing	thrash
thank'-ful	thanks'-giv-ing	thrash'-er
thank'-ful-ly	thank'-wor-thy	thwack
thank'-ful-ness	thatch	
thank'-less	thatch'-er	

Th, with the First Sound of E.

the-at'-ral	the-at'-ric	the-oc'-ra-cy
the'-a-tre	the-at'-ric-al-ly	the-o-crat'-i-cal
the-at'-ri-cal	theme	the-od'-o-lite

the-og'-o-ny	the-o-ret'-i-cal	thief
the-ol'-o-ger	the-o-ret'-ic	thiev'-e-ry
the-o-lo'-gian	the-o-ret'-i-cal-ly	thiev'-ish
the-o-lo'-gi-cal	the'-o-rist	thiev'-ish-ly
the-ol'-o-gist	the'-o-ry	thiev'-ing-ly
the-o'-logue	the-ri'-a-cal	three
the-ol'-o-gy	the'-sis	three'-fold
the-or'-bo	the'-ses	three'-score
the'-o-rem	the'-ur-gy	

Th, with the second sound of E.

thread	threat'-en-ing-ly	ther-a-peu'-tic
thread'-bare	threat'-ful	ther-mom'-e-ter
threat	three'-pence	ther-mo-met-ri-cal
threat'-en	thresh'-er	ther'-mo-scope
threat'-en-er	thresh'-old	
threat'-en-ing	theft	

Th, with the first sound of I.

thigh	thrive	thri'-ving-ly
thrice	thri'-ver	

Th, with the second sound of I.

thick	thing	thrift'-ly
thick-en	think	thrift'-ness
thick'-et	think'-er	thrift'-less
thick'-ly	think'-ing	thrif'-ty
thick'-set	thin'-ly	thrill
thim'-ble	thin'-ness	this'-tle
thin	thrift	

Th, with the first sound of O.

throat	throne	throw
throve		

Th, with the second sound of O.

through	through'-ly	through-out
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Th, with the fourth sound of O.

throb	thros'-tle	throt'-tle
throng		

Th, with the first sound of U.

thu-rif'-e-rous	thu-rif -i-ca-tion
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Th, with the second sound of U.

thrum	thump	thun'-der-er
thrush	thump'-er	thurs'-day
thrust	thun'-der	
thumb	thun'-der-bolt	

Th. s.

be-think'	ep'-i-thet	in-thral'-ment
booth	eth'-i-cal	lith'-arge
breath	e'-ther	li-thog'-ra-phy
broth	e-the'-re-al	math-e-mat'-ics
ca-the'-dral	e-the'-re-ous	math-e-mat'-i-cal
cath'-o-lic	eth'-i-cal-ly	me-theg'-lin
cloth	eth'-ick	meth'-od
dearth	eth'-nic	me-thod'-i-cal
death	forth	meth'-o-dise
death'-less	forth -com'-ing	meth'-o-dist
death'-like	forth'-with	moth
earth	for'-ti -eth	noth'-ing
earth'-en	frith	oath
earth'-ling	girth	oph-thal'-mia
earth'-ly	growth	oph'-thal-my
earth'-quake	hath	or'-tho-dox
e-lev'-enth	health	or'-tho-dox-y
en-thu'-si-asm	health'-y	or-thog'-ra-phy
en-thu'-si-ast	health'-ful	path
en-thu -si-ast-i-cal	heath	path-less
ep-i-tha-la'-mi-um	in-thrall'	path-way

pa-thet'-i-cal	south'-ward	worth'-less-ness
pa-thet'-ic	south-west'	wrath
pa-thol'-o-gist	troth	wrath'-ful
pith	troth'-plight	wrath'-ful-ly
pith-y	truth	wrath'-ful-ness
pith'-i-ly	un-der-neath'	wreath
pleth'-o-ra	wealth	youth
pleth'-o-ric	wealth'-y	youth'-ful
sooth'-say	withe	youth'-ful-ly
sooth'-say -er	worth	ze'-nith
south	worth'-less	

EXERCISES ON THE PARTICIPLES.

Select the Participles in the fore-going lessons, and write them either singly, or in composition with other words.

NUMBER AND PERSON OF VERBS.

Verbs have two Numbers, the Singular, and the Plural : as, I run. We run. In each Number, there are three Persons : as,

*Singular.**Plural.*

I love.

We love.

Thou lovest.

Ye *or* you love.He *or* she loveth, *or* loves.

They love.

The First Person Singular, and the three Persons Plural in the Present Tense, of all verbs in the English language, (except the verb *to be*,) have the same form, as the verb has in the present of the Infinitive Mood : as, To love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I love.

We love.

Ye *or* you love.

They love.

The Second Person Singular, has the termination *st* : as, Thou lovest. The Third Person Singular has *th*, or *es* : as, He *or* she loveth *or* loves.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The Conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several Numbers, Persons, Moods, and Tenses.

The Infinite Mood is used in two Tenses : as,

Present, To write. *Perfect*, To have written.

The Indicative Mood has six Tenses : as,

Present, I love. } *Simple Tenses*.
Imperfect, I loved. }

Perfect, I have loved. *First Future*, I shall love.

Pluperfect, I had loved. *Second Future*, I shall have loved.

The Imperative is only used in the Present : as,

Let me love.

Love thou *or* do thou love.

Let him love.

The Potential has four Tenses :

Present, I may *or* can love.

Imperfect, I might, could *or* would love.

Perfect, I may *or* can have loved.

Imperfect, I might, could *or* would have loved.

The Subjunctive is used in the Present and Second Future : as,

Present, If I love.

Second Future, If I shall have loved.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Th flat, *as heard in* Mother.

Every child has a mother : a mother to whom God has given a kind and tender heart : a heart so full of good affec-

tion, that there is nothing in the world like it. In infancy she watches over a helpless babe—a being whose wants can scarcely be numbered ; and yet no mother was ever weary, of supplying the wants of her child. And after years have passed away ; when the weak babe has become a youth, and is able to go out in the world, with what anxiety does a mother's heart yearn over the well-being of her child ! What obedience, kindness, and attention can repay a mother ! “ Honour thy Father and Mother,” is God's most righteous command. It is said the late Sultan of Turkey, barbarous as he was, made the following exclamation on the death of his mother : “ Other losses may be repaired ; if a child die, God may give me another ; if a wife be taken away, she may be replaced ; but my mother ! nothing can be to me in place of my mother !”

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the flat sound of Th ?

How many numbers have verbs ?

How many persons in each of the numbers ?

How is the First Person Singular of the Present Tense formed ?

How is the Second formed ?

How is the Third formed ?

How are the First, Second, and Third Persons Plural formed ?

What is the Conjugation of a Verb ?

How many Tenses has the Infinitive Mood ?

How many the Indicative ?

How many the Imperative ?

How many the Potential ?

How many the Subjunctive ?

Which are Simple Tenses ?

*Words containing the flat Th: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation and Subjects for Composition.*

blithe	lithe	weath'-er-cock
blithe'-some	loathe	weath'-er-gage
breathe	loath'-ful	weath'-er-glass
clothe	loath'-ing-ly	weath'-er-wise
clo'-thier	loath'-some	wheth'-er
clo'-thing	prith'-ee	whith'-er
fath'-er	rath'-er	with
fath'-er-ly	seeth	with'-draw
fath'-om	seeth'-er	with'-ers
fath'-om-less	smooth	with'-in
fath'-er	smooth'-ly	with'-held
feath'-ered	smooth'-ness	with'-out
feath'-er-few	smoth'-er	wor'-thy
feath'-er-y	sooth	wor-thi'-ly
gath'-er	sooth'-er	wor-thi'-ness
gath'-er-er	south'-er-ly	wreathe
gath'-er-ing	south'-ern	wrea'-thy
heath'-en	south'-ing	writhe
heath'-en-ish	teth'-er	them'-selves
heath'-en-ism	tithe	there'-by
hith'-er	ti'-thing	there
hith'-er-most	ti'-thing-man	thy
hith'-er-to	weath'-er	thy'-self
hith'-er-ward	weath'-er-beat-en	

EXERCISES ON THE NUMBERS AND PERSONS OF VERBS.

Select the verbs in the fore-going Lessons, and write them, in the different numbers and persons.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Auxiliary Verbs are those by the help of which, English verbs are principally conjugated: They are *do, be, have, shall, will, may* and *can*, with their variations, and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

The Auxiliary Verb *To Be* is conjugated as follows:

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To be. *Perfect.* To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Being. *Perfect.* Been.

Compound Perfect. Having Been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

I am.

Thou art.

He, she, or it is.

Plural.

We are.

Ye or you are.

They are.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

I was.

Thou wast.

He was.

Plural.

We were.

Ye or you were.

They were.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular,

I have been.

Thou hast been.

He has been.

Plural.

We have been.

Ye or you have been.

They have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

I had been.

Thou hadst been.

He had been.

Plural.

We had been.

Ye or you had been.

They had been.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.

I shall be.

Thou shalt be.

He shall be.

Plural.

We shall be.

Ye or you shall be.

They shall be.

SECOND FUTURE.

I shall have been.

Thou wilt have been.

He will have been.

We shall have been.

Ye or you will have been.

They will have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Let me be.

Be thou, or do thou be.

Let him be.

Plural.

Let us be.

Be ye or you, or do ye be.

Let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

I may or can be.

Thou mayst or canst be.

He may or can be.

Plural.

We may or can be.

Ye or you may or can be.

They may or can be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.*I might, could, would, or
should be.Thou mightst, couldst, would-
st, or shouldst be.He might, could, would, or
should be.*Plural.*We might, could, would, or
should be.Ye or you might, could, would
or should be.They might, could, would, or
should be.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

I may or can have been.

Thou mayst or canst have
been.

He may or can have been.

Plural.

We may or can have been.

Ye or you may or can have
been.

They may or can have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I might, could, would, or should have been.	We might, could, would, or should have been.
Thou mightst, couldst, would- st, or should have been.	Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been.
He might, could, would, or should have been.	They might, could, would, or should have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I be.	If we be.
If thou be.	If ye or you be.
If he be.	If they be.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I were.	If we were.
If thou wert.	If ye or you were.
If he were.	If they were.

SECOND FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I shall have been.	If we shall have been.
If thou shalt have been.	If ye or you shall have been.
If he shall have been.	If they shall have been.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

The Sound of P, as heard in Printing.

This art, though unknown in Europe until towards the middle of the fifteenth century, was practised in China at an extremely remote period; and in the unchangeable habits of the Chinese, it still remains the same.

They print from engraved blocks of wood, and their books are said to be uncommonly correct and beautiful.

But although thus early known in China, Europeans have had the honour of inventing this art for themselves; which they did, before the passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, was discovered

Three cities in Europe claim the honour of this invention: Harlaem, Mentz, and Strasburg.

Laurentius Coster, John Gienflesh, aided by John Faust, a wealthy citizen of Mentz, and John Guttemberg, divide the honour among them.

The following account may throw some light on the invention, and show that important things come sometimes without premeditation on the part of man:

“Laurentius walking in a wood near the city, began to cut some letters, at first for pastime, upon the bark of a beech-tree, and pressed them on some paper he had; struck with the effect of this, he cut and printed one or two words for his grand-children. He then made a glutinous ink, as he found the common ink spread; and then formed whole pages of wood, with letters cut on them.”

In the infancy of the art, they only printed on one side of the paper, and pasted the blank sides together.

The exact period of this invention is not known. Laurentius died in 1440: he was a native of Harlaem. In 1462, Faust sold an edition of the Bible at Paris: it was printed at Mentz, in manuscript letter. The prices he obtained at first for them, was from 500 to 600 crowns each; but when the people saw them multiplied with so much rapidity, Faust was obliged to reduce the price, and was finally compelled to leave the city, on a charge of magic, in the rapid production of his books.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of P?

What are Auxiliary Verbs?

Which are they?

What is the form of verb To Be, in the Infinitive Mood?

Repeat the Participles.

Conjugate in the Indicative Mood, through all the Tenses.

In the Imperative.

In the Potential.

In the Subjunctive.

Words containing the sound of P : or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

P, with first sound of A.

pa'-gan	pa'-tience	pa'-tri-ot
pa'-gan-ism	pa'-tient	pa'-tron
page	pa'-tient-ly	pay'-a-ble
pa'-god	pa'-tri-arch	pay'-day
pai'-nim	pa'-tri-arch-al	pay'-ment

P, with second sound of A.

palm	par-ti'-ci-pate	par-tic'-u-lar-ize
palm'-er	par-ti-ci-pa-tion	par'-ti-san
par'-tial	par-ti-cip'-i-al	par-ti'-tion
par'-ti-al-i-ty	par-tic'-u-lar	
par'-ti-al-ly	par-tic-u-lar'-i-ty	

P, with third sound of A.

pal'-frey	pal'-sy	pau'-ci-ty
pall	pal'-sied	pause

P, with fourth sound of A.

pab'-u-lar	pa-ci-fi-ca'-tor	pact
pab'-u-lous	pa-cif'-ic	pac'-tion
pa-ci-fi-ca'-tion	pack'-et	pac-ti'-tious

pa'-geant	pan'-to mime	par-lia-men'-ta-ry
pa'-geant-ry	pa-pil-ion-a'-cious	par'-lour
pal'-ace	par'-a-ble	pa-ro'-chi-al
pal-a-cious	par-a-bol'-ic	par'-o-dy
pal-an-quin'	par-a-bol'-i-cal-ly	pa-role'
pal'-a-ta-ble	par'-a-dise	par-on'-y-mous
pal'-ate	par-a-di-si'-a-cal	par'-ox-ysm
pal'-a-tin-ate	par'-a-dox	pas'-sage
pal'-a-tin	par-a-dox'-i-cal	pas'-sa-ble
pal'-ette	par-a-goge'	pas'-sen-ger
pal'-in-drome	par'-a-gon	pas'-si-ble
pal'-i-sade	par'-a-graph	pas'-sion
pal'-let	par'-al-lax	pas'-sion-ate
pal'-li-ate	par'-al-lel	pas'-sion-ate-ly
pal-li-a'-tion	par'-al-lel-ism	pas'-sive
pal'-li-a-tive	par-a-mount'	pas'-sive-ly
pal-met'-to	par'-a-nymph	pas'-so-ver
pal-mif'-e-rous	par'-a-pet	pas'-time
pal'-mi-pede	par'-a-phrase	pas'-tor
palm'-is-try	par'-a-sang	pas'-to-ral
palm'-y	par'-a-site	pas'-tu-rage
pal'-pa-ble	par-a-si'-ti-cal	pas'-ture
pam'-phlet	pa-ren'-the-sis	pat'-ent
pam-phlet-eer'	pa-ren-thet'-i-cal	pat-en-tee'
pan-a-ce'-a	par-he'-li-on	pa-thet'-ic
pan'-sy	par'-ish	pa-thet'-i-cal
pan-e-gyr'-ic	pa-rish'-ion-er	pa-thol'-o-gy
pan-e-gyr'-ist	par'-i-ty	pa-tri'-cian
pan'-ic	par'-ley	pat'-ro-nage
pan'-o-ply	par'-lia-ment	pat'-ro-nise
pan'-the-on		

P, with first sound of E.

peace	peace'-a-ble	peace'-ful-ly
peace-of'-fer-ing	peace'-a-bly	peace-ma-ker

pearl	peer'-less-ness	pe-ri-od'-i-cal-ly
pe-cu'-liar	pe'-nal	pe-ri'-phrase
pe-cu-li-ar'-i-ty	pe-num'-bra	pe-ru'-sal
pe-cu'-li-ar-ly	pe-nu'-ri-ous	pe-ruse'
pe-cu'-ni-a-ry	pe-nu'-ri-ous-ly	pe-ru'-ser
peer	pe'-ri-od	pu-tres'-cent
peer'-age	pe-ri-od'-i-cal	pe-dan'-tic
peer'-less	pe-ri-od'-ic	

P, with Second Sound of E.

pearl	pen'-ny	per-en'-ni-al
pearl-y	pen'-ny-wise	per-en'-ni-ty
ped'-a-gogue	pen'-ny-worth	per'-fect
ped'-ant	pen'-sile	per-fec'-tion
ped'-ant-ry	pen'-sion	per'-fect-ly
ped'-i-gree	pen'-sion-a-ry	per-fid'-ious
pel-lu'-cid	pen'-sion-er	per-fid'-ious-ly
pen	pen'-sive	per'-fume
pen'-al-ty	pen'-sive-ly	per-fume'
pen'-ance	pen'-sive-ness	per-fu'-mer
pen'-cil	pen'-ta-gon	per'-ma-nent
pen'-dant	pen-tag'-o-nal	per'-ma-nent-ly
pen'-ding	pen-tam'-e-ter	per'-me-a-ble
pen-du-los'-i-ty	pen'-ta-teuch	per'-me-ate
pen'-du-lous	pen'-te-cost	per-me-a'-tion
pen-e'-trate	pen-te cos'-tal	per-mis'-sion
pen-e-tra'-tion	pen'-u-ry	per-mis'-sive
pen'-e-tra-tive	per-am'-bu-late	per-mis'-sive-ly
pen'-i-tence	per-am'-bu-la-ting	per'-mit
pen'-i-tent	per'-ceive	per-mu-ta'-tion
pen-i-ten'-tial	per-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty	per-mute'
pen-i-ten'-tia-ry	per-cep'-ti-ble	per-pen-dic'-u-lar
pen'-i-tent-ly	per'-cep-tion	per-pen-dic'-u-lar-ly
pen'-non	per-cip'-ient	per-pet'-u-al

per-pet'-u-al-ly	per'-son-al-ly	per-ver'-sion
per-pet'-u-ate	per'-son-ate	per-ver'-si-ty
per-pe-tu'-i-ty	per-son -i-fi-ca-tion	per-vert'
per'-qui-site	per-son'-i-fy	per-vert'-er
per'-se-cute	per-spec'-tive	per-vert'-i-ble
per-se-cu'-ted	per-spec'-tive-ly	per'-vi-ous
per-se-cu'-tion	per-spic'-u-ous	pet-ri-fac'-tion
per-se-ve'-rance	per-suade'	pet-ri-fac'-tive
per-se-vere'	per-sua'-der	pet-rif'-ic
per'-son	per-sua'-si-ble	pet'-ri-fy
per'-son-al	per-sua'-sion	pet'-u-lant
per'-son-age	per-sua'-sive	pet'-u-lan-cy
per-son-al'-i-ty	per-sua'-sive-ly	

P, with the First Sound of I.

pi'-ca	pi-men'-ta	pi'-per
pie'-bald	pi-on-eer'	pi'-ping
pi'-ed	pi'-ous	pi'-ra-cy
pi'-e-ty	pi'-ous-ly	pi'-rate
pi'-lot	pipe	pi-rat'-i-cal

P, with the Second Sound of I.

pic'-ture	pil'-lar	pi'-quant-ly
pi'-geon	pil'-lion	pit'-e-ous
pig'-my	pin'-e-al	pit'-e-ous-ly
pil'-grim	pin'-ion	pith
pil'-grim-age	pin'-na-cle	pith'-y
pil'-lage	pi'-quant	pit'-tance

P, with the Sound of I like E.

pi-az'-za	piece'-meal	pier'-cer
piece	pier	pi-las'-ter
piece'-er	pierce	pique

Pl, with the First Sound of A.

place	plaint	play
pla'-gi-a-ry	plaint'-ive	play'-mate
plague	plait	play'-ful

Pl, *with the Third Sound of A.*

plaus'-i-ble	plaus'-i-bly	plau'-dit
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Pl, *with the Fourth Sound of A.*

plac'-a-ble	plan'-et	plan-ta'-tion
plac'-ard	plan'-et-a-ry	plant'-er
pla'-cid	plant	plas'-tic
pla'-cidly		

Pl, *with the First Sound of E.*

plea	plead'-er	ple'-ia-des
plead	please	ple'-no-asm

Pl, *with the Second Sound of E.*

pleas'-ant	plen'-a-ry	plen'-teous-ly
pleas'-ant-ly	plen-i-po-ten'-ti-a-ry	plen'-ti-ful
pleas'-ant-ry	plen'-i-tude	plen'-ti-ful-ly
pleas'-ure	plen'-teous	

Pl, *with the Sound of I.*

pli'-a-ble	pli'-ant	plinth
pli'-an-cy	plight	

Pl, *with the Sound of O.*

plot	plot'-ter	plot'-ting
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Pl, *with the Sound of Ou.*

plough	plough'-er	plough'-man
plough-boy'	plough-share'	

Pl, *with the Sound of U.*

plume	plu'-ral	plun'-der-er
plu'-mage	plu'-ral'-i-ty	pneu-mat'-ic
plu'-mous	plum'-met	pneu-mat'-i-cal
plu'-my	plun'-der	pneu-ma-tol'-o-gy

P, *with the Sound of O.*

poach	po'-et	po-et'-i-cal
poach'-er	po-e-tas'-ter	po-et-ize'
po'-em	po'-et-ess	po'-et-ry
po'-e-sy	po-et'-ic	

P, with the First Sound of O.

po-lar	po-ma'-ce-ous	po'-ser
po-lar'-i-ty	po'-rous	po-si'-tion
pole	por'-tion	post-di-lu'-vian
po'-lem-ic	port'-ly	post-me-rid'-i-an
po-lite	port-man'-teau	po'-sy
po-lite'-ness	por'-trait	po'-tent
po-lit'-i-cal	por'-trai-ture	po-ten'-tial
po-li-ti'-cian	por-tray'	po'-tent-ly
po-ly-an'-thos	pose	po-ten-ti'-al-ly

P, with the Second Sound of O.

pool	poor'-ly	poor-spir'-it-ed
poor		

P, with the Third Sound of O.

por'-tent	por-ten'-tous	por'-ti-co
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P, with the Fourth Sound of O.

pock'-et	pomp	pos'-i-tive
pol'-i-cy	pom'-pous	pos'-i-tive-ly
pol'-ish	pom'-pous-ly	pos-si-bil'-i-ty
pol'-ish-er	pon'-der-ous	pos'-si-ble
pol'-i-tic	pon'-tif	pos'-si-bly
pol'-i-ty	pon-tif'-ic	pos'-te-ri-or
pol'-len	pop'-u-lace	pos-ter'-i-ty
pol'-y-gon	pop'-u-lar	pos'-tu-late
po-lyg-o-nal		

Pr, with the First Sound of A.

praise	pray	pray'-er
praise'-wor-thy		

Pr, with the Fourth Sound of A.

prac'-tice	prac'-ti-cal	prag-mat'-ic
prac-tise'	prac'-tis-er	prag-mat'-i-cal

Pr, with the First Sound of E.

pre-ca'-ri-ous	pre-em'-i-nent	pre-pon'-der-ate
pre-ca'-ri-ous-ly	pre-em'-i-nence	pre-pon'-der-an-cy
pre-cau'-tion	pre-ex-ist'	pre-pos'-ter-ous
pre-ce'-dence	pre-ex-is'-tence	pre'-sci-ence
pre'-cept	pre-ex-is'-tent	pre'-scient
pre-cep'-tor	pre-fer'	pres'-ent
pre-ces'-sion	pre-fer'-ment	pre-sent'
pre-cinct'	pre-fig'-ure	pre-sume'
pre-cip'-i-tate	pre-fix'	pre-sump'-tion
pre-cip-i-ta'-tion	pre-fix'-ion	pre-sump'-tive
pre-cip'-i-tous	pre-judge'	pre-sump'-tu-ous
pre-cise'	pre-ju-di'-cial	pre'-text
pre-cise'-ly	pre-ma-ture'	pre-text'
pre-ci'-sion	pre-ma-ture'-ly	pre-var'-i-cate
pre-co'-cious	pre-med'-i-tate	pre-var-i-ca'-tion
pre-co'-ci-ty	pre-med-i-ta'-tion	pre-ven'-tive
pre-dict'	pre-mise'	pre-ven'-tor
pre-dic'-tion	pre'-mi-um	pre-vent'
pre-dic'-ter	pre-mo-ni'-tion	

Pr, with the Second Sound of E.

pre'-ce-dent	pref'-er-ence	prem'-i-ses
pre'-cious	pre-ju'-dice	pres'-age
pre'-cious-ly	pre-ju-di'-cial	pres'-by-ter
pref'-ace	prel'-a-cy	pres-by-te-ri-an
pref'-a-to-ry	prel'-ate	prev'-a-lent
pref'-er-a-ble		

Pr, with the First Sound of I.

price	pri'-ma-ry	pri-mo-ge'-ni-al
price'-less	pri'-mate	pri-mor'-di-al
pri'-mal	prime	pri'-or
pri'-ma-ri-ly		

Pr. with the First Sound of I.

pri'-or-ess	pri'-va-cy	pri'-va'-tion
pri'-or-i-ty	pri'-vate	prize
pri'-or-y	pri'-va-teer'	

Pr. with the Second Sound of I.

prim'-er	prin-ci-pal'-i-ty	pris-mat'-ic
prim'-i-tive	prin'-ci-pal-ly	pris'-on
prim'-i-tive-ly	prin'-ci-ple	pris'-on-er
prince	print	pris'-tine
prince'-ly	print'-er	priv'-i-lege
prin'-cess	prism	priv'-y
prin'-ci-pal		

Pr. with the First Sound of O.

pro-ba'-tion	pro-found'-ly	pro-lix'-i-ty
pro-ba'-tion-a-ry	pro-fund'-i-ty	pro-mis'-cu-ous
probe	pro-fuse'	pro-mis'-cu-ous-ly
pro-ceed'	pro-fu'-sion	pro-mul'-gate
pro-ced'-ure	pro-gen'-i-tor	pro-mul-ga'-tion
pro-ceed'-ing	pro'-ge-ny	pro-mul'-ger
pro'-cess	pro-gress'	prone
pro-ces'-sion	pro-gres'-sion	prone'-ness
pro'-claim	pro-gres'-sive	pro-nounce'
pro-cliv'-ous	pro-gres'-sive-ly	pro-noun'-cer
pro-cliv'-i-ty	pro-hib'-it	pro-nun-ci-a'-tion
pro-cras'-ti-nate	pro-hib'-it-er	pro-pen'-si-ty
pro-cras-ti-na'-tion	pro-hi-bi'-tion	pro-phet'-ic
pro-di'-gious	pro-ject'	pro-phet'-ic-al
pro'-fess	pro-jec'-tile	pro-phet-ic-al'-ly
pro-fes'-sion	pro-jec'-tion	pro-pin'-qui-ty
pro-fes'-sor	pro-jec'-tor	pro-pi'-tiate
pro-fes'-sor-ship	pro'-lix	pro-pi-ti-a'-tion
pro-found'		

Pr, with the First Sound of O.

pro-pi'-tious	pro-pri'-e-tress	pro-thon'-o-ta-ry
pro-pi'-tious-ly	pro-pri'-e-ty	pro-verb'-i-al
pro-por'-tion	pro-scribe'	pro-verb'-i-al-ly
pro-por'-tion-a-bly	pro-scrip'-tion	pro-vi'-der
pro-pri'-e-tor	pro-test'	pro-vin'-cial

Pr, with the Second Sound of O.

proof	proof'-less
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Pr, with the Fourth Sound of O.

prob'-a-ble	prog'-ress	pros'-e-lyte
prob-a-bil'-i-ty	pro'-ject	pros'-o-dy
prob-a'-bly	prom'-i-nent	pros-o-po-poe'-ia
prob'-lem	prom'-ise	pros-per'-i-ty
prob-le-mat'-i-cal	prom'-is-er	pros'-per-ous
proc-la-ma-tion	prompt	pros'-per-ous-ly
prod'-i-gal	prompt'-er	prot'-es-tant
prod'-i-gal-ly	prompt'-ly	prov'-erb
prod'-i-gal-i-ty	prompt'-ness	prov'-i-dence
prod'-i-gy	prop'-er	prov-i-den'-tial
prof'-it	prop'-er-ly	prov-i-den'-tial-ly
prof'-i-ta-ble	prop'-er-ty	pro'-vost
prof'-i-ta-bly	proph'-e-cy	prox'-i-mate
prof'-li-gate	proph'-e-sy	prox'-i-mate-ly
prog-nos'-ti-cate	proph'-e-si-er	prox-im'-i-ty
prog-nos'-tic	proph'-et	prox'-y
prog-nos-ti-ca'-tion	proph'-et-ess	

P, with the First Sound of U.

pu'-e-rile	pure	pu-ri-tan'-i-cal
pu-e-ril'-i-ty	pure'-ly	pu'-ri-tan-ism
pu-is'-sant	pure'-ness	pu'-ri-ty
pu-is'-sant-ly	pu'-ri-fy	pu-sil-lan-im'-i-ty
pu-pil	pu'-ri-tan	pu-sil-lan'-i-mous
pu'-pil-age		

P, with the Second Sound of U.

pub'-li-can	punc-til'-ious	pur'-lieu
pub-li-ca'-tion	punc-til'-ious-ness	pur'-loin
pub'-lic	punc'-tu-al	pur'-sue
pub'-lic-ly	punc-tu-al'-i-ty	pur-su'-er
pub'-lish	punc'-tu-al-ly	pur-suit'
pub'-lish-er	punc-tu-a'-tion	pur'-sui-vant
pul'-mo-na-ry	pun'-gent	pur-vey'
pul'-mon-ic	pun'-ish	pur-vey'-ance
pul'-ver-a-ble	pun'-ish-er	pur-vey'-or
pul-ver-i-za'-tion	pun'-ish-a-ble	puz'-zle
punc-til'-io	pun-ish-ment'	puz'-zler

P, with the Third sound of U.

pull	pul'-ley	pul'-pit
pul'-let		

P, with the Sound of Y as I.

pyg'-my	pyr'-a-mid	pyr-o-tech'-ny
pyg'-me -an	pyr-o-tech'-nics	pyx

EXERCISES ON THE VERB *to be*.

Select subjects from the fore-going words, and write them, in combination with the verb, *To Be*, through its different Moods and Tenses.

 CONJUGATION

OF

THE AUXILIARY VERB,

To Have.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. To Have. *Perfect.* To Have Had.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Having. *Perfect.* Had.

Compound Perfect. Having Had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

I have.

We have.

Thou hast.

Ye or you have.

He, she, or it, hath or has.

They have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

I had.

We had.

Thou hadst.

Ye or you had.

He had.

They had.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular,

Plural.

I have had.

We have had.

Thou hast had.

Ye or you have had.

He has had.

They have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

I had had.

We had had.

Thou hadst had.

Ye or you had had.

He had had.

They had had.

FIRST FUTURE.

Singular.

Plural.

I shall or will have.

We shall or will have.

Thou shalt or wilt have.

Ye or you shall or will have.

He shall or will have.

They shall or will have.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

I shall have had.
 Thou wilt have had.
 He will have had.

Plural.

We shall have had.
 Ye or you will have had.
 They will have had.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Let me have.
 Have thou, or do thou have.
 Let him have.

Plural.

Let us have.
 Have ye, or do you have.
 Let them have.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

I may or can have.
 Thou mayst or canst have.
 He may or can have.

Plural.

We may or can have.
 Ye or you may or can have.
 They may or can have.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

I might, could, would, or
 should have.
 Thou mightst, couldst, or
 wouldst, or shouldst have.
 He might, could, would, or
 should have.

Plural.

We might, could, would, or
 should have.
 Ye or you might, could,
 would, or should have.
 They might, could, would, or
 should have.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

I may or can have had.
 Thou mayst or canst have had.
 He may or can have had.

Plural.

We may or can have had.
 Ye or you may or can have had.
 They may or can have had.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I might, could, would, or
should have had.

We might, could, would, or
should have had.

Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst,
or shouldst have had.

Ye or you might, could, would,
or should have had.

He might, could, would, or
should have had.

They might, could, would, or
should have had.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I have.

If we have.

If thou have.

If ye or you have.

If he have.

If they have.

SECOND FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I shall have had.

If we shall have had.

If thou shalt have had.

If ye or you shall have had.

If he shall have had.

If they shall have had.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

B, as heard in Book.

The origin of Books may be traced to as remote antiquity, as the manner of expressing thought by alphabetical or hieroglyphic characters. The English word, Book, is derived from the Saxon word, Boc, the name of the Beech-tree. The custom of recording events on bark, still continues among nations that have not made much progress in refinement.

A library of this description was discovered a short time since by the Russians, among the Calmuc Tartars. The Books are exceedingly long and narrow: the leaves very thick, and made of the bark of trees, smeared over with

a double varnish. The ink is white, on a black ground. Copies of the Gospels, in the Malay tongue, are occasionally brought to England, written on slips of bark, fastened together by long cords.

The Egyptian Papyrus, made into paper, was in use in the time of Alexander the Great (356 B. C.): but as these vegetable materials were very frail, leather, prepared from the skins of goats and sheep, was used, as a more durable material. The manufacture of skins into parchment, was invented at Pergamos. Paper from linen was first made in the 14th century. Ancient books were generally, in the form of rolls: hence our term volume.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of B?

What is the form of the verb *to have*, in the Infinitive Mood, Present and Perfect Tenses?

Repeat the Participles.

Conjugate this verb in the Indicative Mood through all the tenses.

How does the Present Tense Singular vary in being used with Nominatives of the different Persons?

How is the Plural formed?

How is the verb varied in the Imperfect Tense?

How is the Perfect Tense formed?

How is the Pluperfect?

How is the first Future?

How is the second Future?

What is the form of the verb in the Imperative Mood?

What in the Present of the Potential?

What in the Imperfect of the Potential?

What in the Perfect of the Potential?

What in the Pluperfect of the Potential?

What is the form of this verb in the Subjunctive, in the Present and Second Future Tenses?

*Words containing the Sound of B: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation and Subjects for Composition.*

B, WITH THE DIFFERENT VOWEL SOUNDS.

B, with the First Sound of A.

bail	bale'-ful	base
bail'-a-ble	bale'-ful-ly	ba'-sin
bai'-li-wick	bane	bay
bait	bane'-ful	

B, with the Second Sound of A.

balm	bar-bar'-ic	bar'-ley
balm'-y	bar'-ba-rism	bar'-ley-brake
bar	bar-bar'-i-ty	bar'-ley-corn
barb	bar'-ba-rous	barm
barb'-ed	bar'-ba-rous-ly	bar'-na-cle
bar'-ber	barge	bar'-ter
bar-ba'-ri-an	bark	bar'-ter-er

B, with the Third Sound of A.

bald'-rick	bal'-sam	bau'-ble
balk		

B, with the Fourth Sound of A.

bach'-e-lor	bal-us-trade'	bap-tize'
back-bi'-ter	band	bap-ti'-zer
back-slide'	bank'-rupt-cy	ba-rom'-e-ter
back-sli'-der	bank'-rupt	bar-o-met'-ri-cal
bag-a-telle'	ban'-ner	bar-ri-cade'
bal'-ance	ban'-ner-et	bar'-ri-er
bal'-an-cer	ban-ner-ol	bash'-ful
bal'-co-ny	ban'-nock	bas'-i-lisk
bal'-lad	ban'-quet	bas-re-lief'
bal'-last	ban'-quet-er	bas-ti-na'-do
bal-loon'	bap'-tism	bat-tal'-ia
bal-sam'-ic	bap-tis'-mal	bat'-tle-ment
bal'-us-ter		

B, with the First Sound of E.

bea'-con	beech'-en	be-nig'-ni-ty
beak	bee'-tle	be-nign'-ly
beam	be-gin'-ning	be-queathe'
beam'-y	be-guile'	be-quest'
beat	be-hest'	be-reave'
beat'-en	be-head'	be-reave'-ment
beat'-er	be-hind'-hand	be-siege'
be-a-tif'-ic	be-hold'-en	be-sie'-ger
be-a-tif'-i-cal	be-hoove'	be-tide'
be-at'-i-fy	be'-ing	be-times'
be-at'-i-tude	be-lie'	be-troth'
bea'-ver	be-lief'	be-tween'
be-calm'	be-neath'	be-wil'-der
be-deck'	be-nef'-i-cent	be-witch'
bee	be-nev'-o-lence	be-yond'
beech	be-nign'	be'-zoar

B, with the Second Sound of E.

bench	ben'-e-fice	ben'-i-son
ben-e-dic'-tion	ben -i-fi-cial	bev'-er-age
ben-e-fac'-tion	ben-e-fi'-ci-a-ry	bev'-y
ben-e-fac'-tor	ben'-e-fit	

B, with the First Sound of I.

bi'-as	bi-og'-ra-pher	bi-tu'-min-ous
bi-en'-ni-al	bi-og'-ra-phy	bi'-valve
bi'-na-ry	bi-tu'-men	bi-val'-vu-lar

B, with the Second Sound of I.

bib-li-og'-ra-pher	bil'-boes	bis-sex'-tile
bib-li-oth'-i-cal	bil'-low	bit'-ter
big'-ot	bil'-low-y	bit'-ter-ly
big'-ot-ed	bish'-op	bit'-ter-ness
big'-ot-ry	bish'-op-ric	

Bl, with the Sound of A.

bla'-ma-ble	bla'-zon-ry	black'-en
bla'-ma-bly	black	blanch
blame'-less	black-browed'	blanch'-er
blame'-wor-thy	black-cat -tle	blan'-dish
blaze	black'-mail	blan'-dish-ment
bla'-zon	black'-a-moor	

Bl, with the Sound of E.

bleak	blem'-ish	bles'-sed-ly
bleak'-ness	blench	bles'-sed-ness
bleak'-y	blend	bles'-ser
bleat	blend'-er	bles'-sing
bleed	bless	blest
blend	bles'-sed	

Bl, with the Sound of I.

blight	blithe	blink
blind	blithe'-ly	bliss
blind'-fold	blithe'-some	bliss'-ful
blind'-ly		

Bl, with the Sound of O.

blow	bloom'-ing	block'-ish
blow'-er	block	blos'-som
blown	block-ade'	blot
bloom	block'-head	

Bl, with the Sound of U.

blue	blud'-geon	blunt-wit'-ted
blue-eyed	bluff	blus'-ter
blue'-ly	blun'-der	blus'-ter-er
blue'-ish	blunt'-ly	blus'-trous
blub'-ber	blunt'-ness	

B, with the First Sound of O.

board	bolt	bore
boast	bow'-sprit	bo'-re-al
boat'-swain	bor'-der	bo'-re-as
bold	bor'-der-er	both
bole		

B, with the Second Sound of O.

book	boom	boor'-ish-ly
book'-ish	boon	boot
book-learn'-ing	boor	boot'-less
book-sel'-ler	boor'-ish	boot'-y
book'-worm		

B, with the Fourth Sound of O.

bod'-ice	bon'-fire	boss
bod'-i-less	bon'-net	bot'-a-ny
bod'-i-ly	bon'-ni-ly	bot'-tom
bod'-y	bon'-ny	bot'-tom-less
bond	bor'-row	box
bond'-age	bor'-row-er	box'-en
bond'-man	bos'-cage	box'-er
bond'-maid	bos'-ly	

Br, with the First Sound of A.

brace	brain'-sick	bra'-ve-ry
brace'-let	brake	bra'-vo
bra'-cer	bra'-sier	bray
braid	brave	bray'-er
brain	brave'-ly	bra'-zen
brain'-less		

Br, with the Third Sound of A.

brawl	brawl'-er	brawn'-y
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Br, with the Fourth Sound of A.

brack'-et	branch	brass
brack'-ish	bran'-chy	bras'-sy
bram'-ble	brand'-ish	

Br, with the First Sound of E.

breach	breath'-a-ble	breeze
breathe	breath'-ing	bre'-vi-a-ry

Br, with the Second Sound of E.

bread	breast	breath
bread'-corn	breast'-high	breath'-less
breadth	breast'-plate	breth'-ren
break'-fast	breast'-work	

Br, with the First Sound of I.

bribe	bride'-cake	bri'-er
bri'-ber	bride'-groom	bright
bri'-ber-y	bride'-maid	bright'-ly
bri'-dal	bride'-well	bright'-ness
bride	bri'-dle	

Br, with the Second Sound of I.

brick	brig'-and	brink
brick'-bat	bril'-lian-cy	brisk
brick'-kiln	bril'-liant	brisk'-ly
brick'-lay-er	brim	brist'-ly
bridge	brim'-ful	brit'-tle
brig	bring	brit'-tle-ness
brig-a-dier'		

Br, with the First Sound of O.

broach	broke	bro'-ken-heart'-ed
bro-cade'	bro'-ken	bro'-ker

Br, with the Second Sound of O.

brooch	brood'-y	broom
brood	brook	

Br, with the Third Sound of O.

broad	broad'-wise	brought
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Br, with the Fourth Sound of O.

bron-tol'-o-gy

Br, with the Sound of U.

brush	brush'-wood	brus'-tle
brush'-er	brush'-y	

B, with the First Sound of U.

bu'-col-ic	bu'-gle-horn	bu'-rine
bu'-gle	bu'-reau	

B, with the Second Sound of U.

bub'-ble	bunch	bur'-row
buck'-e	bun'-gle	burse
buc'-kle	bun'-gler	bus'-kin
buck'-ler	bun'-gling-ly	bus'-kinned
bud	bunn	bus'-ky
bud'-get	burgh	bus'-tle
buff	burgh'-er	bus'-tler
buf-foon'	bur'-glar	but
buf-foon'-e-ry	bur'-gla-ry	but'-ler
bug	bur'-lesque	but'-ler-ship
bulb	bur'-ly	but'-ter
bulk	bur'-nish	but'-ter-y
bul'-ky	bur'-nish-er	but'-tress
bum'-per		

B, with the Third Sound of U.

bull	bul'-wark	bush'-y
bul'-let	bush	but'-cher
bul'-lion	bush'-el	butch'-e-ry
bul'-lock		

B, with Y as I.

by	by'-room	by'-way
by'-gone	by'-stand -er	by'-word
by'-law	by'-view	bye
by'-path	by'-walk	by'-zan-tine
by'-road		

EXERCISES ON VERBS.

Select the Verbs, and conjugate them with the verb, To Have.

REGULAR VERBS.*

Verbs active are called Regular, when they form their Imperfect Tense and their Perfect Participle, by the addition of *ed* to the verb, or *d* only, when the verb ends in *e* : as

Present. I love. *Imperfect.* I loved.

Perfect Participle. Loved.

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated, in the following manner :

To Love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

I love.

Thou lovest.

He, she, or it loveth, or loves.

Plural.

We love.

Ye or you love.

They love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

I loved.

Thou lovedst.

He loved.

We loved.

Ye or you loved.

They loved.

PERFECT TENSE.

I have loved.

Thou hast loved.

He has loved.

We have loved.

Ye or you have loved.

They have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

I had loved.

Thou hadst loved.

He had loved.

We had loved.

Ye or you had loved.

They had loved.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

I shall or will love.

Thou shalt or wilt love.

He shall or will love.

We shall or will love.

Ye or you shall or will love.

They shall or will love.

* The whole number of Verbs, in the English language, Regular and Irregular, Simple and Compounded, is about 4300. The number of Irregular, including the Defective, is about 177.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

I shall or will have loved.

We shall have loved.

Thou wilt have loved

Ye or you will have loved.

He will have loved

They will have loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Let me love.

Let us love.

Love thou or do thou love.

Love ye or do ye love.

Let him love.

Let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I may or can love.

We may or can love.

Thou mayst or canst love.

Ye or you may or can love.

He may or can love.

They may or can love.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

I might, could or would love.

We might, could or would love.

Thou mightst, couldst or wouldst love.

Ye or you might, could or would love.

He might, could or would love.

They might, could or would love.

PERFECT TENSE.

I may or can have loved.

We may or can have loved.

Thou mayst or canst have loved.

Ye or you may or can have loved.

He may or can have loved.

They may or can have loved.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

I might, could or would have loved.

We might, could or would have loved.

Thou mightst, couldst or wouldst have loved.

Ye or you might, could or would have loved.

He might, could or would have loved.

They might have loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

If I love.

If we love.

If thou love.

If ye or you love.

If he or she love.

If they love.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

If I shall have loved.

If we shall have loved.

If thou shalt have loved.

If ye or you shall have loved.

If he shall have loved.

If they shall have loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. To love. *Perfect.* To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Loving.*Perfect.* Loved.*Compound Perfect.* Having loved.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

M, as heard in Moon.

The Moon is a secondary planet, always attendant on our Earth: her diameter, or measure through, is 2175 miles: her surface contains 14 millions of square miles, and her distance from the Earth, is 240,000 miles.

The time from one conjunction to another, or the interval between the New Moons, is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 12 seconds.

The Moon is an opaque body, reflecting the light of the Sun to us: she moves upon her own axis, and always presents the same face to us.

When at her change, she comes directly between us and the Sun, the Sun is eclipsed to us; when at her full, if the Earth come between the Moon and the Sun, she is eclipsed to us. "The Moon was formed to give light by night," and has also, a mighty influence on the vapours of the Earth, as is evidenced, by the ebbing and flowing of the Sea.

Many Heathen nations have worshipped the Moon under the names of "Queen of Heaven," "Venus," "Urania," "Astarte," "Diana," "Hecate," &c.

The Moon was the great marker of the Jewish feasts, and the Orientals now regulate their journeys by her.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words have the sound of the letter *M*?

How are regular verbs formed?

Conjugate the Verb, *To Love*, in the Indicative Mood, through all the tenses.

in the Imperative?

in the Potential?

in the Subjunctive

in the Infinitive?

What is the form of the Present Participle?

Perfect?

Compound Perfect?

How many verbs are there in the English language?

How many of these are Irregular and Defective?

Words containing the Sound of M: or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

M, with the first sound of A.

mace	main-land'	may
mace-bear'-er	main'-ly	may'-or
ma'-cro-cosm	ma'-jor	may'-or-al-ty
maid'-en	maize	may'-or-ess
mail	ma'-ker	maze
maim	ma'-nes	ma'-zy
main	ma'-tron	

M, with the Second Sound of A.

mar'-ble	marl	mart
mar'-ble-heart-ed	mar'-ma-lade	mar'-tial
march	mar'-quis	mar'-tyr
mar'-shal	mar'-quis-ate	mar'-tyr-dom
mar'-ga-rite	mar'-row	mar-tyr-ol'-o-gy
mar'-gin	mar'-shal	mar'-vel
mar'-gin-al	mar'-shal-ler	mar'-vel-ous
mar'-gin-a-ted	marsh'-y	

M, with the Third Sound of A.

mau-so-le'-um

M, with the Fourth Sound of A.

mach'-i-nate	ma'-jes-ty	man'-drake
mach-i-na'-tion	ma-jor'-i-ty	man'-ful
mac'-u-la	mal'-a-dy	man'-ful-ly
mac-u-la'-tion	ma-lev'-o-lence	man'-ful-ness
mad'-ri-gal	ma-lev'-o-lent	man'-hood
mag'-a-zine	mal'-ice	man'-kind
ma'-gi-cal	ma-li'-cious-ly	man'-ly
ma'-gic	ma-li-cious	man'-li-ness
ma-gi'-cian	ma-lign'	man'-na
ma-gis-te'-ri-al	ma-lig'-nant	man'-ner
ma'-gis-trate	ma-lig'-ni-ty	man'-ner-ly
mag-na-nim'-i-ty	mal'-le-a-ble	man'-ni-kin
mag-nan'-i-mous	mal-le-a-bil'-i-ty	man'-or
mag'-net	mal'-let	man'-sion
mag-net'-ic	mam'-mon	man'-u-al
mag'-net-ism	man'-a-cles	man-u-fac'-ture
mag'-net-ize	man'-age	man-u-fac'-tu-rer
mag-nif'-ic	man'-age-a-ble	man-u-mit'
mag-nif'-i-cent-ly	man'-age-ment	man-u-mis'-sion
mag'-ni-fi-er	man'-a-ger	man-u-script'
mag'-ni-fy	man'-date	map
mag'-ni-tude	man'-da-to-ry	mar'-i-gold

mar-ine'	mas'-ter-key	ma-te'-ri-al
mar'-i-ner	mas'-ter-ly	ma-te-ri-al'-i-ty
mar'-i-time	mas'-ter-ship	ma-te'-ri-als
mar'-ket	mas'-ter-y	math-e-mat'-ics
mar'-ket-a-ble	mas'-ter-string	mat-ric'-u-late
mask	mat	mat'-ter
mas-quer-ade'	match	ma-ture'
mas'-sa-cre	match'-less	ma-ture'-ly
mas'-sive	match -ma-ker	ma-tu'-ri-ty
mas'-sy	match'-less-ly	max'-im
mas'-ter		

M, with the first sound of E.

mead	me-di-a'-tor	me-mo'-ri-al-ist
mea'-ger	me'-di-a-to-ry	me-nage'
mea'-ger-ness	me-di'-ci-nal	me'-ni-al
meal	me-di'-cin-a-ble	me-nol'-o-gy
meal'-y	me-di'-cin-al-ly	mere
mean	me'-di-um	me-rid'-i-an
me-an'-der	meed	me-rid'-i-on-al
me-an'-drous	meek	me-temp-sy-cho'-sis
mean'-ly	meet'-ly	me'-te-or
me-chan'-ic	meet'-ness	me-te-or-ol'-o-gy
me-chan'-i-cal	me'-li-o-rate	me'-ter
me-dal'-lion	me-li-o-ra'-tion	me'-tre
me'-di-ate	me-men'-to	me-ton'-y-my
me'-di-ate-ly	me-moir'	me-trop'-o-lis
me-di-a'-tion	me-mo'-ri-al	mew

M, with the second sound of E.

mead'-ow	meas'-ur-er	med'-dler
meas'-ure	meas'-ur-ing	med'-i-cal
meas'-ur-a-ble	mech-a-ni'-cian	méd'-i-cal-ly
meas'-ure-less	med'-al	med'-ic-a-ment
meas'-ure-ment	med'-al-list	med'-i-cate

med'-i-cine	men'-tal	mesh
med'-i-tate	men'-tal-ly	mesh'-y
med-i-ta-tion	mer'-can-tile	mes'-sage
med'-i-ta-tive	mer'-ce-na-ry	mes-si'-ah
mel-lif'-er-ous	mer'-chand	met'-al
mel-lif'-lu-ence	mer'-chand-ise	met-a-phy-si'-cian
mel-lif'-lu-ent	mer'-chant	met-a-mor'-phose
mel'-o-dy	mer'-ci-ful	met'-a-phor
mem'-o-ra-ble	mer'-ci-ful-ly	met-a-phor'-i-cal
mem'-o-ra-bly	mer'-ci-ful-ness	met-a-phor'-ic
mem-o-ran'-dum	mer'-ci-less	met-a-phys'-ics
mem'-o-rize	mer'-ci-less-ly	met-a-phys'-ic-al
mem'-o-ry	mer-cu'-ri-al	meth-od'
men'-ace	mer'-cy	me-thod'-i-cal
men'-a-cer	mer'-cy-seat	meth'-o-dise
men'-di-cant	mer'-it	met'-ri-cal
men'-di-cate	mer-i-to'-ri-ous	met-ro-pol'-i-tan
men-di'-ci-ty	mer-i-to'-ri-ous-ly	met'-tle
men-su-ra-bil'-i-ty	mer'-ri-ly	met'-tle-some
men'-su-ra-ble	mer'-ry	mez-zo-tin'-to
men-su-ra-tion		

M, with the first sound of I.

mi'-asm	mi-gra'-tion	mind'-ful-ly
mi'-cro-cosm	mild	mind'-less
mi-cog'-ra-phy	mild'-ly	mi'-ner
mi-crom'-e-ter	mild'-ness	mi'-nor
mi'-cro-scope	mile	mi-nor'-i-ty
mi-cro-scop'-ic	mile'-stone	mi'-ser
might'	mine	mite
might'-i-ly	mind	mi'-ter
might'-y	mind'-ful	mi'-tre

M, with the second sound of I.

mich	mix	mid'-course
mic'-kle	mid'-day	mid'-dle

mid'-dle-aged	min'-i-a-ture	mis'-er-y
mid'-dling	min'-i-kin	mis-for'-tune
mid'-heav'-en	min'-im	mis-guide'
mid'-night	min'-ion	mis-in-form'
mid'-sea	min'-is-ter	mis-lead'
mid'-sum'-mer	min-is-te'-ri-al	mis-lead'-er
mid'-way	min'-is-try	mis-pel'
mil'-dew	min-is-tra'-tion	mis-rep'-re-sent
mil'-i-a-ry	min'-ster	mis-rep-re-sen-ta'-
mil'-i-tant	min'-strel	mis'-sile [tion
mil'-i-ta-ry	min'-strel-sy	mis'-sion
mil'-i-tia	min'-um	mis'-sion-a-ry
mil'-ky-way	mir'-a-cle	mis'-sive
mil-le-na'-ri-an	mir'-ror	mis-take'
mil'-le-na-ry	mis	mis-tell'
mil-len'-ni-um	mis-an'-thrope	mis'-ti-ness
mil-len'-ni-al	mis-an'-thro-py	mis-trust'
mil'-le-pedes	mis-cal'	mis-trust'-ful
mil-les'-i-mal	mis'-cel-la-ny	mist
mil'-let	mis'-chief	mist'-y
mil'-lion	mis-chiev'-ous	mis-un-der-stand'
mil'-lionth	mis-con-struc'-tion	mit'-i-gate
mim'-i-cal	mis-con'-strue	mit-i-ga'-tion
mim'-ic-ry	mis'-cre-ant	mit'-tent
min'-er-al	mis-de-mean'	mix
min'-er-al-ist	mis-de-mean'-our	mix'-tion
min-er-al'-o-gy	mis-em-ploy'	miz'-zy
min -gle	mis'-er-a-ble	

M, with the First Sound of O.

moat	mo-lest'	mo-ment'-ous
mode	mo-les-ta'-tion	mo-nar'-chal
mo'-dish	mol'-ten	mo-nar'-chi-cal
mo'-dish-ly	mo'-ment	mo-nas'-tic
mole	mo'-ment-a-ry	mo-ni'-tion

mope	mote	mould'-er
mo-ral'-i-ty	mo'-tion	mould'-i-ness
more	mo'-tive	mould'-ing
mo-rose'	mo'-te-ry	mow
mo-rose'-ly	mould	mow'-er
mo-sa'-ic	mould'-y	

M, with the Second Sound of O.

mood	moor'-ish	mo'-ver
mood'-y	moose	move'-a-ble
moon	moot	move'-a-bly
moon'-beam	moot'-ed	move'-ment
moon'-calf	moot'-er	mo'-ving
moon'-shine	move	mo'-ving-ly
moor		

M, with the Third Sound of O.

morn	mor'-tal-ly	mor-ti-fi-ca'-tion
mor'-ning	mor'-tar	mor'-ti-fy
mor'-sel	mort'-gage	mor'-tice
mor'-tal	mort-ga-gee'	mor'-tu-a-ry
mor-tal'-i-ty	mort'-ga-ger	

M, with the Fourth Sound of O.

mob	mod'-i-fy	mon-o-syl'-la-ble
mo-bil'-i-ty	mod'-u-late	mon-u-men'-tal
mock	mod-u-la'-tion	mor'-al
mock'-e-ry	mol'-li-fi-er	mor'-al-ist
mod'-el	mol'-li-fy	mor'-al-ize
mod'-el-ler	mon'-arch	mor'-al-ly
mod'-er-ate	mon'-arch-y	mor'-als
mod-er-a'-tion	mon'-as-te-ry	mor'-row
mod'-er-ate-ly	mon'-i-tor	mosque
mod'-ern	mon'-i-to-ry	moss
mod'-est	mon'-i-chord	mos'-sy
mod'-est-ly	mon'-o-dy	mot'-ley
mod'-i-cum	mon-op'-o-list	mot'-to

M, with the First Sound of U.

mu'-ci-lage	mu'-ral	mu-ta-bil'-i-ty
mu-ci-la'-ge-nous	muse	mu'-ta-ble-ness
mu'-cous	mu'-ses	mu-ta'-tion
mu-ni'-ci-pal	mu'-se-um	mute
mu-nif'-i-cence	mu'-sic	mu-ti-neer'
mu-nif'-i-cent-ly	mu'-si-cal	mu'-ti-ny
mu'-ni-ment	mu'-sic-al-ly	mu'-tu-al
mu-ni'-tion	mu-si'-cian	mu'-tu-al-ly

M, with the Second Sound of U.

much	mul'-ti-ply	mur'-mur
mud	mul-tip'-o-tent	mur'-mur-er
mud'-dy	mul-ti'-tude	mus'-ket
muf'-fler	mum	mus-ket-eer'
mug	mum'-ble	mut'-ter
mulet	mum'-bler	mut'-ter-er
mul-ti-fa'-ri-ous	mun'-dane	muz'-zle
mul-ti'-pli-cate	mur'-ky	muz'-zler
mul-ti-pli'-ci-ty		

M, with the Sound of Y as I.

myr'-i-ad	mys'-te-ry	myth-o-lo'-gi-cal
myrrh	mys'-tie	my-thol'-o-gist
myr'-tle	mys'-ti-cal	my-thol'-o-gy
mys-te'-ri-ous	mys'-ti-cal-ly	

EXERCISES ON REGULAR VERBS.

Select the Regular Verbs, and write them with the different Moods and Tenses.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their Imperfect Tense, and their Perfect Participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb in the Present of the Infinitive : as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
I begin.	I began.	Begun.
I know.	I knew.	Known.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>
I cost.	I cost.	Cost.
I put.	I put.	Put.

Those marked thus *r* are also used in the regular form.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. Participle</i>
abide	abode	abode	catch	caught <i>r</i>	caught <i>r</i>
arise	arose	arisen	chide	chid	{ chidden, chid
am	was	been	choose	chose	chosen
awake	awoke <i>r</i>	awaked	cleave	{ clove <i>or</i> cleft	{ cleft <i>or</i> cloven
bear	bare	born	cling	clung	clung
bear	bore	borne	clothe	clad <i>r</i>	clad <i>r</i>
beat	beat	{ beaten <i>or</i> beat	come	came	come
begin	began	begun	crow	crew <i>r</i>	crowed
bend	bent	bent	creep	crept	crept
bereave	bereft <i>r</i>	bereft <i>r</i>	cut	cut	cut
beseech	besought	besought	dare	durst <i>r</i>	dared <i>r</i>
bid	bid, bade	bidden, bid	deal	dealt <i>r</i>	dealt <i>r</i>
bind	bound	bound	dig	dug <i>r</i>	dug <i>r</i>
bite	bit	bitten, bit	do	did	done
bleed	bled	bled	draw	drew	drawn
blow	blew	blown	drive	drove	driven
break	broke	broken	drink	drank	drunk
breed	bred	bred	dwell	dwelt <i>r</i>	dwelt <i>r</i>
bring	brought	brought	eat	ate	eaten
build	built	built	fall	fell	fallen
burst	burst	burst	feed	fed	fed
buy	bought	bought	feel	felt	felt
cast	cast	cast			

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
fight	fought	fought	pay	paid	paid
find	found	found	*1st.	2d.	2d.
flee	fled	fled	read	read	read
fling		flung	rend	rent	rent
fly	flew	flown	rid	rid	rid [den
forget	forgot	{ forgotten, forgot	ride	rode	rode, rid-
forsake	forsook	forsaken	ring	rung, rang, rung	
freeze	froze	frozen	rise	rose	risen
get	got	got	rive	rived	riven
gild	gilt <i>r.</i>	gilt <i>r.</i>	run	ran	ran
gird	girt <i>r.</i>	girt <i>r.</i>	saw	sawed	sawn <i>r.</i>
give	gave	given	say	said	said
go	went	gone	see	saw	seen
grave	graved	graven <i>r.</i>	seek	sought	sought
grind	ground	ground	sell	sold	sold
grow	grew	grown	send	sent	sent
have	had	had	set	set	set
hang	hung <i>r.</i>	hung <i>r.</i>	shake	shook	shaken
hear	heard <i>r.</i>	heard <i>r.</i>	shape	shaped	{ shaped, shapen
hew	hewed	hewn	shave	shaved	shaven <i>r.</i>
hide	hid	hidden, hid	shear	sheared	shorn
hit	hit	hit	shed	shed	shed
hold	held	held	shine	shone <i>r.</i>	shone <i>r.</i>
hurt	hurt	hurt	show	showed	shown
keep	kept	kept	shoe	shod	shod
knit	knit <i>r.</i>	knit <i>r.</i>	short	shot	shot
know	knew	known	shrink	shrunk	shrunk
lade	laded	laden	shred	shred	shred
lay	laid	laid	shut	shut	shut
lead	led	led	sing	sung, sang, sung	
leave	left	left	sink	sunk, sank, sunk	
lend	lent	lent	sit	sat	sat
let	let	let	slay	slew	slain
lie	lay	lain	sleep	slept	slept
load	loaded	laden <i>r.</i>	slide	slid	slidden
lose	lost	lost	sling	slung	slung
make	made	made	slink	slunk	slunk
meet	met	met	slit	slit <i>r.</i>	slit, slitted
mow	mowed	mown	smite	smote	smitten

* The different sounds of E.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Part.</i>
sow	sowed	sown <i>r.</i>	sweat	swet <i>r.</i>	swet <i>r.</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	swell	swelled	swoln
speed	sped	sped	swim	{ swum, swam	swum
spend	spent	spent	swing	swung	swung
spill	spilt <i>r.</i>	spilt <i>r.</i>	take	took	taken
spin	spun	spun	teach	taught	taught
spit	spit, spat,	spit	tear	torn	torn
split	split	split	tell	told	told
spread	spread	spread	think	thought	thought
spring	{ sprung, sprang	sprung	thrive	throve	thriven
stand	stood	stood	throw	threw	thrown
steal	stole	stolen	thrust	thrust	thrust
stick	stuck	stuck	tread	trod	trodden
sting	stung	stung	wax	waxed	waxen <i>r.</i>
stink	stunk	stunk	wear	wore	worn
stride	strode, strid,	stridden	weave	wove	woven
strike	struck	{ struck, stricken	weep	wept	wept
string	strung	strung	win	won	won
strive	strove	striven	wind	wound	wound
strow, or strew	{ strowed, strewed,	{ strown, strowed, strewed	work	wrought	{ wrought, worked
swear	swore	sworn	wring	wrung	wrung
			write	wrote	written

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

F, as heard in Flowers.

Flowers! what shall I say of flowers! They are the perfection of plants, and have been from the beginning, the ornaments of creation, by their beauty of form, by their perfume, and the variety of their tints.

They are used, in the symbolical language of the East, to express the emotions of Love, Friendship, and Religion. It has been customary, from the earliest times, to make this use of them. A lily is introduced in the oldest picture of the Madonna, and in the pictures of the Annunciation, the same flower is placed in the hands of the Angel to denote the Advent of the Messiah.

The consecration of this flower is of high antiquity, and in the Song of Solomon, the rose and the lily are used as emblems of the Church :—"I am the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley."

They form the chief ornament in the decoration of a bride, and are used among all nations, to express surviving affection, and strangely enough, were strewn in the way of conquerors as emblems of victory.

"Bring flowers to the shrine, where we kneel in prayer;
They are nature's offering; their place is there!
They speak of hope, to the fainting heart,
With a voice of promise, they come and part;
They sleep in dust through the wintry hours,
They break forth in glory—bring flowers, bright flowers."

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of F?

What are Irregular Verbs?

Repeat them.

Conjugate them in order.

*Words containing the sound of F: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.*

F, with the First Sound of A.

fa'-ble	faint	faith'-ful-ness
fa'-bler	faint-heart'-ed	faith'-less
face	faint'-ly	fame
fa-ce'-tious	fair	fa'-mous
fa-ce'-tious-ly	fair'-ing	fa'-mous-ly
fa'-cing	fair'-ly	fane
fail	fair'-y	fare
fail'-ure	faith	fare'-well
fail'-ing	faith'-ful	fa'-tal
fain	faith'-ful-ly	fa'-tal-ist

fa-tal'-i-ty	fa'-ted	fa'-vour-a-bly
fa'-tal-ly	fa'-vour	fa'-vour-ite
fate	fa'-vour-a-ble	fay

F, with the Second Sound of A.

far	farm	far'-thin-gale
far-tetched'	farm'-er	fath'-er
farce	far'-ther	fath'-er-less
far'-ci-cal	far'-thest	fath'-er-ly

F, with the Third Sound of A.

fall	false'-hood	fault
fal'-chion	false'-ly	fault'-less
fal'-con	fal'-si-fy	fault'-y
fal'-con-er	fal'-si-ty	fawn
fall	fal'-ter	fawn'-er
false		

F, with the Fourth Sound of A.

fat	fal'-li-ble	fan'-ta-sy
fab'-ric	fal'-low	far'-ri-er
fab-ri-ca-tion	fal'-low-ness	fas'-cin-ate
fab'-u-list	fa'-mil-iar	fash'-ion
fab'-u-lous	fa-mil-i-ar'-i-ty	fash'-ion-a-ble
fa'-cile	fa-mil'-iar-ize	fash'-ion-a-bly
fa-cil'-i-tate	fa-mil'-iar-ly	fast
fa-cil'-i-ty	fam'-i-ly	fast'-en
fact	fam'-ine	fas-tid'-i-ous
fac'-tion	fam'-ish	fath'-om
fac'-tor	fan	fath'-om-less
fac'-to-ry	fan-at'-ic	fat
fac'-ul-ty	fan'-ci-ful	fat'-ness
fal-la'-cious	fan'-cy	fat'-ten
fal'-la-cy	fan-tas'-tic	fat'-u-ous

F, with the First Sound of E.

fear	fear'-ful-ly	fear'-less
fear'-ful	fear'-less-ly	fea'-si-ble

fea'-si-bly	fee'-ble-ness	fe-li'-ci-ty
feast	feed	fe-lo'-ni-ous-ly
feast'-er	feel	fe'-rine
fea'-ture	feel'-ing	fe-ro'-cious
fee	feel'-ing-ly	fe-ro'-ci-ty
fee'-ble	fe-li'-ci-tate	

F, with Second Sound of E.

feath'-er	fen	fer'-ret
feath'-ered	fence	fer'-ry
feath'-e-ry	fence'-less	fer'-tile
feb'-ru-a-ry	fen'-cer	fer-til'-i-ty
fell	fend	fer-til-ize'
fell'-ness	fen'-ny	fer'-vent
fel-low-crea'-ture	fer-ment'	fer'-ven-cy
fel'-low-ship	fer-ment'-al	fer'-u-la
fel'-on	fern	

F, with the First Sound of I.

fi'-bre	fi'-nal	fi'-nite
fi'-brous	fi'-nal-ly	fire
fi'-er-y	fine	fire'-brand
fife	fine'-ly	fire'-side
file	fi'-ne-ry	five

F, with the Second Sound of I.

fib	fifth	fil'-ial
fib'-ber	fif'-ti-eth	fil -i-a-tion
fic'-kle	fif'-ty	fill
fic'-tion	fig	fil'-trate
fic'-ti-ous	fig'-ment	fil-tra'-tion
fic-ti'-tious	fig'-u-ra-tive	fin-ance'
fid'-dle	fig'-u-ra-tive-ly	fin-an-cier'
fid'-dler	fig'-ure	fin'-i-tude
fif'-teen	fil'-a-ment	fis'-cal
fif -teenth	filch	fis'-sure

fit	fix	fix-id'-i-ty
fit'-ly	fix'-ed-ly	fix'-ture
fit'-ness		

F, with the First Sound of I, like E

fi-del'-i-ty	fiend	fierce'-ness
fief	fierce	fi-la'-cious
field	fierce'-ly	

F, with the Second Sound of I, like E.

firm	firm'-ly	firm'-ness
fir'-ma-ment	fir-ma-men'-tal	

F, with I, like the Second Sound of U.

first	first'-born	first'-ling
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Fl, with the First Sound of A.

fla-gi'-tious	fla'-ky	fla'-vour
fla'-gran-cy	flame	flay
fla'-grant	fla'-my	flay'-er
flake		

Fl, with the Second Sound of A.

flaunt	flaunt'-ing	flaunt'-ing-ly
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Fl, with the Third Sound of A.

flaw	flaw'-less	flaw'-y
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Fl, with the Fourth Sound of A.

flac'-cid	flash'-y	flat'-ter
flag	flat	flat'-ter-er
flag'-on	flat'-ly	flat'-te-ry
flam'-beau	flat'-ness	flax
flam-ma-bil'-i-ty	flat'-ten	flax'-en
flash		

Fl, with the First Sound of E.

flee	fleece	fleet'-ness
fleece	fleet	fledge
flee'cy	fleet'-ly	flesh

flesh'-co-lour	flex-i-bil'-i-ty	flex'-ion
flesh'-ly	flex'-i-ble	flex'-ure
flesh'-y	flex'-ile	flex'-u-ous

Fl, with the First Sound of I.

fli'-er	flight	flight'-y
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Fl, with the Second Sound of I.

flick'-er	fling	flip'-pant
flim'-sy	fling'-er	flip'-pant-ly
flinch	flint	flitch
flinch'-ing	flin'-ty	flit'-ting

Fli as U.

flirt	flirt'-ing	flir-ta'-tion
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Fl, with the First Sound of O.

float	floor'-ing	flo-rif'-er-ous
floor	flo'-ral	flo'-rist

Fl, with the Fourth Sound of O.

flock	flor'-id	flor'-id-ness
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Fl, with the First Sound of U.

flue	flu'-ent-ly	flu'-id-ness
flu'-en-cy	flu'-id	flute
flu'-ent	flu-id'-i-ty	flu'-or

Fl, with the Second Sound of U.

fluc'-tu-ate	flush	flux
fluc-tu-a'-tion	flut'-ter	flux'-ion

Fl with Y as I.

fly	fly'-er	fly'-at
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F, with the First Sound of O.

foam	fold	fo'-li-o
foam'-y	fo-li-a'-cious	folk
fo'-cal	fo'-li-age	fo-ment'
fue	fo-li-a-tion	fo-men-ta'-tion

fo-men'-ter	fore-go'	forge
force	fore'-ground	for'-ger
force'-ful	fore'-head	for'-ge-ry
force'-er	fore-know'	fort
for'-ci-ble	fore-knowl'-edge	forth
for'-ci-bly	fore'-man	forth-with'
ford	fore'-noon	fo'-rum
ford'-a-ble	fo-ren'-sic	four
fore-bode'	fore-run'-ner	four'-fold
fore-bo'-der	fore-see'	four'-score
fore'-cast	fore'-sight	four'-square
fore-close'	fore-stall'	four'-teen
fore-doom'	fore-taste'	four'-teenth
fore-fath'-er	fore-tell'	fourth
fore-fend	fore-warn'	fourth'-ly

F, with the Second Sound of O.

food	fool-har'-di-ness	fool'-ish-ly
fool	fool-har'-dy	fool'-ish-ness
fool'-e-ry	fool'-ish	

F, with the Third Sound of O.

for	for-lorn'	for'-ti-fy
for'-age	form	for-ti-fi-ca'-tion
for -bear	for'-mal	for'-ti-fi-er
for-bid'	for'-mal-ist	for'-ti-tude
for-bid'-ding	for-mal'-i-ty	fort'-night
for'-feit	for'-mal-ize	for-tu'-i-tous
for'-feit-ure	for'-mal-ty	for'-tu-nate
for-get'	for -ma-tion	for'-tu-nate-ly
for-get'-ful	for'-mer-ly	for'-tune
for-get'-ful-ness	for'-mi-da-ble	for'-tune-tel-ler
for-give'	for'-mi-da-bly	for'-ty
for-give'-ness	for-sake'	for'-ward
for-giv'-er	for-sa'-ken	for'-ward-ly
fork	for-swear'	for'-ward-ness
fork'-y	for'-ti-eth	

F, with the Fourth Sound of O.

fob	fon'-dler	fosse
fo'-cil	fond'-ling	fos'-sil
fod'-der	fond'-ly	fos'-ter
fog	fond'-ness	fos'-ter-child
fog'-gy	font	fos'-ter-er
fol'-li-cle	fop	fos'-ter-pa-rent
fol'-low	fop'-pe-ry	fox
fol'-ly	fop'-pish-ly	fox'-chase
fond	for'-eign	fox'-glove
fon'-dle	for'-est	fox-hunt'-er

Fr, with the First Sound of A.

fra'-grance	fra'-grant-ly	frame
fra'-gran-cy	frail	fra'-mer
fra'-grant	frail'-ty	fray

Fr, with the Third Sound of A.

fraud	fraud'-u-lent	fraud'-ful-ly
fraud'-u-lence	fraud'-ful	fraught

Fr, with the Fourth Sound of A.

frac'-tion	frag'-ment	frank'-ness
frac'-tion-al	fran'-chise	fran'-tic
frac'-ture	frank	fran'-tic-ly
fra'-gile	frank'-lin	fra-ter'-nal
fra-gil'-i-ty	frank'-ly	fra-ter'-ni-ty

Fr, with the First Sound of E.

freak	free'-dom	freeze
freak'-ish	free-heart'-ed	fre-net'-ic
freak'-ish-ly	free'-hold	fre'-quent
free	free'-ly	fre-quent'
free-boot'-er	free'-man	fre-quent'-er
free-boot'-ing	free-think'-er	fre'-quent-ly
free'-born	free'-will	

Fr, with the Second Sound of E.

frec'-kle	fresh	fret
fred	fresh'-et	fret'-ful
fren'-zy	fresh'-ly	fret'-ful-ly
fres'-co	fresh'-ness	fret'-ful-ness

Fr, with the First Sound of I.

fri'-a-ble	fright	fright'-ful-ly
fri'-ar	fright'-ful	fri-gid'-i-ty

Fr, with the Second Sound of I.

fric'-tion	frip'-pe-ry	frit'-ter
frig'-ate	frip'-per-er	friv'-o-lous
fri'-gid	frit	friv'-o-lous-ly
fringe	frith	

Fr, with the First Sound of O.

fro'-ward	fro'-ward-ly	fro'-zen
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Fr, with the Fourth Sound of O.

frog	front'-ier	frost'-i-ly
frol'-ic	front'-is-piece	frost'-y
frol'-ic-some	front'-let	froth
frond-if'-er-ous	frost	froth'-y
front	frost'-ed	

Fr, with the Sound of U.

fruc'-tif'-e-rous	frus'-trate	frus-tra'-tion
fruc'-ti-fy	frus'-tum	frus'-tra-tive

Fru, as oo.

fru'-gal	fruit'-age	fruit'-ful-ly
fru'-gal-ly	fruit'-er-er	fruit'-ful-ness
fru-gal'-i-ty	fruit'-er-y	fru-i'-tion
fruit	fruit'-ful	fru'-i-tive

Fr, with the Sound of Y. as I.

fry	fry'-ing-pan
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F, with the First Sound of U.

fu'-gi-tive	fu-ne'-re-al	fu'-sil
fume	fu'-ri-ous	fu-sil-eer'
fu'-mid	fu'-ri-ous-ly	fu'-sion
fu'-mi-gate	fu'-ry	fu'-tile
fu-mi-ga'-tive	fuse	fu-til'-i-ty
fu'-ming-ly	fu'-si-ble	fu'-ture
fu'-ner-al	fu-si-bil'-i-ty	fu-tu'-ri-ty

F, with the Second Sound of U.

ful'-gen-cy	fun-da-men'-tal	fur'-ni-ture
ful'-gent	fun-da-men'-tal-ly	fur'-ri-er
ful'-gid	fung'-ous	fur'-row
ful-gid'-i-ty	fur	fur'-ther
ful'-mi-nate	fur'-long	fur-ther'-ance
ful-mi-na'-tion	fur'-lough	furse
ful'-some	fur'-nace	fus'-tian
func'-tion	fur'-nish	fuzz
fund	fur'-nish-er	

F, with the Third Sound of U.

full	ful-fil'	full'-blown
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EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Select the Irregular Verbs and conjugate them, and write them in composition.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those, which are used only, in some of the Moods and Tenses.

The principal of them are :

<i>Present Tense. Imperfect.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
Can.	Could.	Will.	Would.
May.	Might.	Must.	Must.
Shall.	Should.	Ought.	Ought.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

V, *as heard in Violin.*

The Violin is a stringed instrument of great power, the invention of which is lost in the dark ages.

The Violar, or performer on the Viol, was a companion of the Troubadour. The name, Fiddle, is Gothic. Vedal and Fedal are the German and Danish. About the close of the sixteenth century, the form of the Violin was altered: it had, previous to that period, six strings, and was accompanied by a short bow.

We must look to Italy as the seat of Music, as well as other of the fine arts: there it was fostered, and from thence it was diffused throughout Europe.

The names of many distinguished artists have come to us as performers and improvers of this delightful instrument, but that of Paganini, in modern times, stands pre-eminent: he was a native of Scura, and was born in 1784. Ole Bull, a native of Norway, who has distinguished himself among us as a musician and performer on the Violin, is said to tread more closely upon the heels of Paganini than any other modern artist. Ole Bull, when very young, sold his last shirt at Paris, to enable him to hear Paganini; he resolved to follow the method of the master, and rival him. Immense audiences in New-York attest the power of this musician on the Violin.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of *V*?

What are Defective Verbs?

Repeat them.

In how many Tenses are they used?

*Words containing the Sound of V: or,**Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation and Subjects for Composition.**V, with the First Sound of A.*

va'-can-cy	va'-grant	vain-glo'-ri-ous
va'-cant	vague	vain-glo'-ry
va'-cate	vail	vain-ly
va'-gran-cy	vain	vale

V, with the Second Sound of A.

var'-nish	var'-nish-er	var'-nish-ing
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V, with the Third Sound of A.

vault	vaunt	vaunt'ed
vault'-ed	vaunt'-er	vaunt'-ing-ly
vault'-age		

V, with the Fourth Sound of A.

va-ca'-tion	va-lid'-i-ty	van-guard'
va'-cil-lan-cy	val'-ley	va-nil'-la
va-cil-la-tion	val'-or-ous	van'-ish
vac-u-a'-tion	val'-or-ously	van'-i-ty
vac'-u-i-ty	val'-our	van'-quish
vac'-u-um	val'-u-a-ble	van'-quish-er
vag'-a-bond	val-u-a'-tion	va-ri'-e-ty
va-ga'-ry	val'-ue	vas'-cu-lar
val-e-dic-tion	val'-ue-less	vas'-sal
val-e-dic'-to-ry	valve	vas'-sal-lage
val'-en-tine	val'-vule	vast
val-e-tu-di-na'-ri-an	vamp	vas-ta'-tion
val'-iant	vamp'-er	vast'-ly
val'-iant-ly	van	vast'-ness
val'-id	van-cou-rier'	vav'-a-soor

V, with the First Sound of E.

veer	ve'-he-men-cy	ve-lo'-ci-ty
ve-gete'	ve'-he-ment	ve'-ni-al
ve'-he-mence	ve'-he-ment-ly	ve-ra'-ci-ty

V, with the Second Sound of E.

ve-ge-ta-bil'-i-ty	verb'-al	ver'-nal
ve'-ge-ta-ble	verb'-al-ly	ver-sa-tile
ve'-ge-tate	ver-ba'-tim	ver-sa-til'-i-ty
ve-ge-ta'-tion	ver'-ber-ate	verse
ve'-ge-ta-tive	ver-bose'	ver-si-fi-ca'-tion
vel'-vet	ver-bos'-i-ty	ver'-sion
vend	ver'-dant	ver'-tex
ven-dee'	ver'-dict	ver'-ti-cal
vend'-er	ver'-dure	ves'-per
vend'-i-ble	ver'-du-rous	ves'-sel
ven'-er-a-ble	verge	vest
ven'-er-a-bly	ver-i-fi-ca'-tion	ves'-tal
ven'-er-ate	ver-i-fi'-er	ves'-ti-bule
ven-er-a'-tion	ver'-i-fy	ves'-tige
vent	ver'-i-ty	vest'-ment
ven'-ti-late	ver-i-si-mil'-i-tude	ves'-try
ven-til-a'-tion	ver'-i-ta-ble	ves'-ture
ven'-ti-la-tor	ver'-i-ta-bly	vet'-e-ran
ven'-ture	ver'-i-ty	vex
ven'-tu-rous	ver-mic'-u-lar	vex-a-tious
verb	ver-mic'-u-late	

V, with the First Sound of I.

vi'-al	vi-cis'-si-tude	vi-tal'-i-ty
vi-at'-i-cum	vie	vi'-tal-ly
vi'-brate	vile	vi-tals
vi-bra'-tion	vile'-ly	vi-va'-cious
vi-ca'-ri-ous	vine	vi-va'-ci-ty
vice	vi-ra'-go	vi-vif'-i-cate
vice-ge'-rent	vi'-tal	vi-vif'-ic
vice'-roy		

V, with the Second Sound of I.

vic'-ar	vi-cin'-i-ty	vic'-tor
vi'-cin-age	vic'-tim	vic-to'-ri-ous

vic'-to-ry	vin'-tage	vis'-i-tant
vict'-ual	vint'-ner	vis-i-ta'-tion
vi'-gil	vi'-ol	vis'-it-er
vi'-gil-ance	vi'-o-lin	vis'-or
vi'-gil-ant	vir'-u-lent	vis'-ta
vi'-gil-ant-ly	vir'-u-lent-ly	vi'-ti-ate
vig'-o-rous	vis'-age	vi'-tious
vig'-o-rous-ly	vis'-cid	vit'-re-ous
vig'-our	vis'-cous	vit'-ri-fy
vil'-i-fy	vis-i-bil'-i-ty	viv'-id
vil'-la	vis'-i-ble	viv'-id-ly
vil'-lage	vis'-i-bly	viv-i-fi-ca'-tion
vil'-la-ger	vis'-ion	vix'-en
vin'-ci-ble	vis'-ion-a-ry	viz'-ard
vin'-di-cate	vis'-it	vi-zier'
vin'-di-ca-tor		

V, with the First Sound of O.

vo-cab'-u-la-ry	vogue	vo'-ta-ry
vo'-cal	vo-li'-tion	vo'-ta-ress
vo-cal'-ly	vo-lu'-min-ous	vote
vo-ca'-tion	vo-lute'	vo'-ter
vo-cif'-er-ous	vo-ra'-cious	vo'-tive

V, with the Fourth Sound of O.

vol'-a-tile	vol-ca'-no	vol'-un-ta-ry
vol-a-til'-i-ty	vol'-u-ble	vol-un-teer'
vol'-a-til-ize	vol'-ume	vor'-tex

V, with the Sound of U.

vul'-gar	vul-gar'-i-ty	vul'-ner-a-ble
vul-ga-rism	vul'-gar-ly	vul'-ture

EXERCISES ON VERBS.

Select the Verbs, and conjugate them with the auxiliaries.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs modify Verbs, or tell how things act; they also modify Adjectives, and other Adverbs: as, A *truly* good man. They write *very correctly*. Some Adverbs admit of comparison: as, Soon, Sooner, Soonest. Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*: as, Wisely, More Wisely, Most Wisely.

Adverbs may be reduced to certain classes:

<i>Of Order</i>	Once, twice, thrice, &c.
<i>Of Number</i>	First, secondly, thirdly, &c.
<i>Place</i>	Here, there, where, whither, &c.
<i>Present Time</i>	Now, to-day, &c.
<i>Past Time</i>	Already, before, lately, &c.
<i>Future Time</i>	To-morrow, hereafter, henceforth, &c.
<i>Indefinite Time</i>	Oft, often, oft-times, &c.
<i>Quantity</i>	Much, little, sufficiently, &c.
<i>Manner</i>	Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, &c.
<i>Doubt</i>	Perhaps, possibly, &c.
<i>Affirmation</i>	Verily, truly, surely, &c.
<i>Negation</i>	Nay, no, by no means, not at all, &c.
<i>Interrogation</i>	How, why, wherefore, &c.
<i>Comparison</i>	More, most, better, worse, &c.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

T, as heard in Tea.

Tea is the leaf of a Chinese shrub, from which a refreshing beverage has been made, ever since its first introduction into Europe, in the 16th century, when it sold for \$14 per pound. This plant is a native of China, Japan, and Tonquin. It is cultivated in valleys, the sloping sides of mountains, and the banks of rivers exposed to the southern rays of the Sun. There are two principal sorts of Tea, namely: the Green, and the Black: these are divided into different

species, according to the leaf: as the Imperial, Hyson, Sou-chong, Bohea, Pekoe, &c. In seven years the shrub rises about six feet, and then being cut down, produces fresh shoots, each of which bears as many leaves as the whole shrub.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of T ?

What are Adverbs ?

Which words are Adverbs ?

What parts of speech do they modify ?

How are they compared ?

How may they be classed ?

Which are adverbs of Order ?

Number ?

Place ?

Time Present ?

Time Past ?

Future Time ?

Time Indefinite ?

Quantity ?

Manner ?

Doubt ?

Affirmation ?

Negation ?

Interrogation ?

Comparison ?

*Words containing the Sound of T: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation, and Subjects for Composition.*

T, with the First Sound of A.

ta'-ble

ta'-king

tale'-bear-er

ta'-bour

ta'-ker

tame

take

tale

tame'-ly

tame'-ness	tare	taste'-less
ta'-mer	taste	tast'-er
ta'-per	taste'-ful	tast'-ing

T, with the Second Sound of A.

tar	tar'-gum	tar-ta'-ri-ous
tar'-di-ly	tar'-nish	tart'-ly
tar'-di-ness	tart	taunt
tar'-dy	tar'-tar	taunt'-er
tar'-get	tar-ta'-ri-an	taunt'-ing-ly

T, with the Third Sound of A.

talk	tall	tau-tol'-o-gist
talk'-a-tive	taught	taw'-dry
talk'-er	tau-tol'-o-gy	taw'-ny

T, with the Fourth Sound of A.

tab'-by	tac'-tile	task
tab'-er-na-cle	tal'-ent	task'-mas-ter
tab'-leau	tal'-is-man	tas'-sel
tab'-let	tal-is-man'-ic	tat'-ter
tab'-our-et	tal'-ly	tat'-tle
tab'-our-ine	tal'-mud	tat'-tler
tache	tam'-per	tat-too'
tach'-y-gra-phy	tan'-gent	tav'-ern
ta'-cit	tan'-gi-ble	tax
ta'-cit-ly	tan'-ta-mount	tax'-a-ble
ta-ci-tur'-ni-ty	tar-an'-tu-la	tax-a'-tion
tac'-tic	tar'-iff	tax'-er

T, with the First Sound of E.

teach	tease	te-na'-cious-ly
teach'-a-ble	te'-di-ous	te-na'-ci-ty
teach'-er	teem	te'-nure
team	te-mer'-i-ty	te-trag'-o-nal
tear	te-na'-cious	te'-trarch
tear'-ful		

T, with the Second Sound of E.

tech'-y	ten'-a-ble	ter-rif'-ic
tel'-es-cope	ten'-ant	ter'-ri-fy
tel-e-scop'-ic	ten'-ant-a-ble	ter'-ri-to-ry
tem'-per-a-ment	ten'-den-cy	tes'-sel-la-ted
tem'-per-ate	ten'-der	tes'-ta-ment
tem'-per-ate-ly	ten'-der-ly	tes-ta-men'-ta-ry
tem'-per-a-ture	ten'-der-ness	tes'-tate
tem'-pest	ten'-dril	tes-ta'-tor
tem-pest'-u-ous	ten'-e-ment	tes-ta'-trix
tem'-plar	ten'-et	tes'-ti-fy
tem'-ple	ten'-or	tes-ti-mo'-ni-al
tem'-po-ral	tense	tes'-ti-mo-ny
tem-po-ral'-i-ty	tep'-id	tes'-ty
tem'-po-ra-ry	ter-gi-ver-sa'-tion	tet'-rar-chy
tem'-po-rize	term	text
tem'-po-ri-zer	ter'-ma-gant	tex'-tile
tempt	ter'-mi-nate	tex'-trine
tempt'-a-ble	ter-mi-na'-tion	tex'-tu-a-ry
tempt-a'-tion	ter'-ri-ble	tex'-ture
tempt'-er	ter'-ri-bly	

T, with the First Sound of I.

ti-a'-ra	ti'-ler	tire
tide	time	tire'-wo-man
tides'-man	time'-ful	tithe
ti'-di-ly	time'-less	tithe'-a-ble
ti'-dings	time'-ly	ti'-ther
ti'-dy	time'-ser-ving	ti'-thing
tie	tine	ti'-tle
tile	ti'-ny	ti'-tle-page

T, with the Second Sound of I.

tick	till	tilt
tick'-et	til'-lage	til'-ter

tilth	tinct	tint
tim'-ber	tinct'-ure	tis'-sue
tim'-brel	tind	tit'-il-late
tim'-id	tin'-der	tit'-tle
ti-mid'-i-ty	tin'-kle	tit'-u-lar
tim'-o-rous	tin'-sel	tit'-u-la-ry
tim'-o-rous-ly		

T, with the First Sound of O.

toad	to'-ged	tone
toast	to-geth'-er	to'-phet
toast'-er	to'-ken	to-pog'-ra-pher
to-bac'-co	toll	to-pog'-ra-phy
to-bac'-con-ist	toll'-booth	to'-tal
toe	tome	tow

T, with the Third Sound of O.

torch	tor'-pid	tor'-tion
torch'-bearer	tor'-pid-ness	tor'-tu-ous
torch'-light	tor'-pi-tude	tor'-tile
tor'-ment	tor'-por	tor'-toise
tor-ment'	tor'-re-fy	tor-tu-os'-i-ty
tor-men'-tor	tor'-rent	tor'-tu-ous
tor-na'-do	torse	tor'-ture
tor-pe'-do	tor'-sel	tor'-tu-rer

T, with the Fourth Sound of O.

tol'-er-a-ble	ton'-sure	top'-sy-tur-vy
tol'-er-a-bly	top'-i-cal-ly	tor-rid
tol'-er-ate	top'-ic	toss
tongs	top'-sail	tox'-i-cal
ton'-ic		

Tr, with the First Sound of A.

trace	trades'-man	traí'-tor-ous
trade	trail	traí'-tress
trade'-wind	train	trape
tra'-der	traí'-tor	

Tr, with the Fourth Sound of A.

track	tran-quit'-li-ty	trans-la'-tion
track'-less	trans-act'	trans-la'-tor
tract	trans-ac'-tion	trans-lu'-cid
tract'-a-ble	trans-cend'	trans-ma-rine'
tract'-a-bly	trans-cen'-dent	trans'-mi-grate
tract'-tate	trans-cen-den'-tal	trans-mi-gra'-tion
tract'-tile	trans-cribe'	trans-mis'-sion
tra-di'-tion	trans-cri'-ber	trans-mis'-sive
tra-di'-tion-al	trans'-cript	trans-mit'
tra-di'-tion-al-ly	trans-crip'-tion	trans-mu-ta'-tion
tra-di'-tion-a-ry	transe	trans-mute'
tra-duce'	trans'-fer	trans-pa'-ren-cy
tra-du'-cer	trans-fig-u-ra-tion	trans-pa'-rent
tra-du'-ci-ble	trans-fig'-ure	trans'-pire
tra-duc'-tion	trans'-form	trans-plant'
traf'-fic	trans-for-ma'-tion	trans-plan-ta'-tion
traf'-fick-er	trans-fuse'	trans-pose'
tra'-ge-di-an	trans-fu'-sion	trans-po-si'-tion
tra'-ge-dy	trans-gress'	trans-verse'
tra'-gi-cal	trans-gres'-sor	trans-verse'-ly
tra'-gic	trans-gres'-sion	trap
tra-ject'	tran'-sient	tra-pe'-zi-um
tra-jec'-tion	tran'-sit	tra-pe'-zoid
tram'-mel	tran-si'-tion	trav'-el
tram'-ple	tran'-si-tive	trav'-el-ler
trance	tran'-si-to-ry	trav'-erse
tran'-quil	trans'-late	trav'-es-ty

Tr, with the First Sound of E.

trea'-cle	treat'-ise	tre-men'-dous
trea'-son	treat'-ment	tre'-mour
trea'-son-ous	treat'-y	tre-pan'
treat	tree	

Tr, with the Second Sound of E.

treach'-er-ous	tre'-ble	trench'-er
treach'-er-ous-ly	tre'-bly	trep'-i-da-tion
treach'-e-ry	trel'-lis	tres'-pass
tread	trem'-u-lous	tres'-pas-ser
treas'-ure	trench	tres'-ses
treas'-u-rer	trench'-ant	trev'-et
treas'-u-ry		

Tr, with the First Sound of I.

tri'-ad	tri'-dent	trite
tri'-al	tri-en'-ni-al	tri'-umph
tri'-an-gle	tri'-fle	tri-um'-phal
tri-an'-gu-lar	tri'-fler	tri-um'-phant
tribe	tri'-fling	tri-um'-phant-ly
tri-bu'-nal	tri'-form	tri-um'-vi-rate
tri-cho't'-o-my		

Tr, with the Second Sound of I.

trib'-u-la-tion	trill	trine
trib'-u-ta-ry	tril'-lion	trin'-ket
trib'-ute	trim	tri'-ple
trib'-une	trim'-mer	triv'-ial
trick	trim'-ly	triv'-ial-ly
trick'-ish	trim'-ming	

Tr, with the First Sound of O.

tro'-chee	tro'-phied	tro'-ver
trope	tro'-phy	

Tr, with the Fourth Sound of O.

trog'-lo-dyte	trop'-ic	troth
trop'-i-cal	trop'-i-cal-ly	troth'-plight

Tr, with the Sound of U.

truck	trum'-pet	trus-tee'
truck'-le	trun'-cheon	trus'-ter
trudge	trunk	trust'-less
trump	trust	trust'-ly
trum'-pe-ry		

T, with the First Sound of U.

tube	tu'-mid	tune'-less
tu'-ber-ous	tu'-mour	tu'-nic
tu'-bu-lar	tu'-mult	tu'-til-age
tues'-day	tu-mul'-tu-ous	tu'-te-la-ry
tu-i'-tion	tu'-na-ble	tu'-tor
tu'-lip	tune	tu'-tor-age
tu-me-fac'-tion	tune'-ful	tu'-tor-ess
tu'-me-fy		

T, with the Second Sound of U.

tun'-nel	tur'-key	turn
tur'-bid	tur'-koi's	turn'-coat
tur'-bu-lent	tur'-mid	turn'-er
tur'-gid		

T, with the Sound of W.

twain	twelve'-month	twi'-light
twang	twelve'-score	twine
twelfth	twen'-ti-eth	twin
twelve	twen'-ty	twin'-kle
twelfth'-tide	twice	twin'-kling

T, with the Sound of Y as I.

tye	ty'-rant	tym'-pa-num
ty-pog'-ra-pher	ty'-ro	typ'-i-cal-ly
ty-pog'-ra-phy	tym'-bal	typ'-i-fy

EXERCISES ON ADVERBS.

Select the Adverbs, and use them in composition with other words.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions express the relation of things: they govern Nouns and Pronouns: as, Children are taught *by* their *parents*. Mary's letter came *from* her brother; he sent it *to* *her*.

The following is a list of the principal Prepositions:

of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on <i>or</i> upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	against

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

D, as heard in Diamond

Diamond is the name of a precious stone: the hardest of all bodies, the most brilliant, and the most valuable. Diamonds are found in Brazil, Borneo, and Golconda. The hardest tools make no impression upon them; they are cut and ground by a powder of their own substance. The value of a diamond consists in three things: its lustre or water, its hardness, and its weight or size. Its weight is estimated by carats, of 4 grains each. Some diamonds are of great size, and are valued at immense prices. The largest in the world belongs to the Sovereign of Portugal: it weighs 1680 carats, and although uncut, is worth 1200 millions of dollars. The one that ornaments the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia, weighs 779 carats, and is valued at upwards of 20 millions: it is nearly as large as a pigeon's egg. The one belonging to the Rajah of Mattan, was found in the island of Borneo about 100 years ago—its weight is 367 carats.

A Dutch governor of Batavia, wishing to purchase this Diamond, offered to the Rajah in exchange \$150,000, two large brigs of war, with their guns and ammunition, together with other pieces of cannon, with a quantity of powder and shot; but the Rajah refused to part with the gem, to which the Malays attribute supernatural powers.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of *D*?

What are Prepositions?

Which words are Prepositions?

Which are the principal Prepositions?

*Words containing the sound of D: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation and Subjects for Composition.*

D, with the First Sound of A.

dai'-ly	dai'-sy	day
dain'-ty	dale	day'-break
dain'-ti-ly	dame	day'-star
dai'-ry	date	day'-time
dai'-ry-maid		

D, with the Second Sound of A.

dark	dark'-ness	dart
dark'-en	dark'-some	daunt
dark'-ling	darn	daunt'-less
dark'-ly		

D with the Third Sound of A.

daub	daub'-y	dawn
daub'-er	daugh'-ter	dawn'-ing

D, with the Fourth Sound of A.

dac'-tyle	dap'-ple	daz'-zle
dam'-ask	dash	

D, with the First Sound of E.

de-ceit'	de-gen'-er-ate	de-pen'-dant
de-ceit'-ful	de-gen-er-a'-tion	de-pend'
de-ceiv'-a-ble	de-grade'	de-pop'-u-late
de-ceive'	de-gree'	de-pose'
de'-cent-ly	de'-i-fy	de-pos'-i-ta-ry
de-cide'	de'-ism	de-pos'-ite
de-cid'-u-ous	de-is-ti'-cal	de-pute'
de-ci'-pher	de'-i-ty	de-riv'-a-tive
de-ci'-pher-er	de-lec'-ta-ble	de-rive'
de-cis'-ion	de-lib'-er-ate	de-roq'-a-to-ry
de-ci'-sive	de-lib-er-a'-tion	de-scen'-dant
de-ci'-sive-ly	de-lib'-er-a-tive	de-scen'-sion
de-claim'	de-light'	de-scent'
de-clam'-a-to-ry	de-light'-ful	de-scrip'-tion
de clar'-a-tive	de-light'-some	de-sert'
de-clen'-sion	de-lin'-e-ate	de-sic'-cate
de-cline'	de-lin-e-a'-tion	de-sign'
de-cliv'-i-ty	de-lin'-quent	de-sign'-er
de-coct'	de-liv'-er	de-sire'
de-coc'-tion	de-liv'-er-er	de-si'-rous
de-com-pose'	de-lude'	de-spoil'
de-com-pound'	de-lu'-sion	de-spond'
de-co'-rous	de-mean'	de-spon'-dent
de-co'-rum	de-men'-tate	de-tect'
de-coy'	de-mise'	de-tec'-tion
de-cree'	de-moc'-ra-cy	de-ter'-gent
de-crep'-it	de-mon'-strate	de-vel'-op
de-cre'-tal	de-mur'	de'-vi-ate
de-duce'	de-mure'	de-vi-a-tion
de-du'-ci-ble	de-mure'-ly	de-vice'
de-duct'	de-mur'-rer	de'-vi-ous
de-duc'-tion	de-nu'-date	de-vise'
de-funct'	de'-o-dand	de-void'

de-voir'	de-vote'	de-vout'
de-volve'	de-vo'-tion	de-vout'-ly

D, with the Second Sound of E.

dead	ded'-i-cate	dep'-re-date
dead'-ly	ded-i-ca'-tion	dep-re-da'-tion
dead'-ness	def'-er-ence	dep'-re-da-tor
deaf	def'-i-nite	dep-u-ta'-tion
deaf'-en	def-i-ni'-tion	der-i-va'-tion
deaf'-ness	deg-ra-da'-tion	der'-o-gate
dearth	del'-e-gate	der'-vise
death	del'-i-ca-cy	des'-cant
death'-less	del'-i-cate	des'-e-crate
debt	delve	des'-o-late
dec'-ade	del'-uge	des-o-la'-tion
dec'-a-gon	dem'-i	des'-pi-ca-ble
dec'-a-logue	dem-o-crat'-i-cal	des'-pot
de'-ci-mal	dem-on-strā'-tion	des-pot'-ic
de'-ci-mate	den-drol'-o-gy	des-sert'
de-ci-ma'-tion	den'-i-zen	dev-as-ta'-tion
dec-la-ra'-tion	dense	dev-o-tee'
dec-li-na'-tion	den'-si-ty	dex-ter'-i-ty
dec'-o-rate	den'-tal	dex'-ter-ous
dec-o-ra'-tion	den-tic'-u-la-ted	dex'-ter-ous-ly

D, with the First Sound of I.

di'-a-dem	di'-a-per	di-o'-ce-san
di-ag'-o-nal	di-aph'-a-nous	di'-o-cess
di'-a-gram	di'-a-phragm	di-op'-tive
di'-al	di'-a-ry	di-plo'-ma
di'-a-lect	di-gres'-sion	di'-van
di'-a-logue	di-late'	di-var'-i-cate
di-am'-e-ter	di-lute'	di-verge'
di-a-met'-ri-cal	di-lu'-vi-an	di-ver'-gent
di'-a-mond	di-men'-sion	di'-verse
di-a-pa'-son	di-min'-u-tive	di-ver'-si-fy

di-ver'-sion	di-vi'-ner	di-ur'-nal
di-vid'-u-al	di-vin'-i-ty	di-vulge'
di-vine'	di-vis'-i-ble	di-vul'-ger
di-vine'-ly	di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty	di-vul'-sion

D, with the Second Sound of I.

dic-ta'-tion	dis-as'-trous	dis-mask
dic'-tion	dis-a-vow'	dis-par'-age
dic'-tion-a-ry	dis-band'	dis-par'-age-ment
dic'-tum	dis-cern'	dis-par'-i-ty
did	dis-charge'	dis-pen-sa'-tion
dif'-fer	dis-ci'-ple	dis-pense'
dif-fer-en'-tial	dis-cip-lin-a'-ri-an	dis-po'-sal
dif-fuse'	dis-ci'-pline	dis-po'-ser
dif-fu'-sion	dis-course'	dis-tinc'-tion
dif-fu'-sive	dis-cour'-sive	dis-tinc'-tive
dif-fu'-sing	dis-creet'	dis-tin'-guish-a-ble
dif-fu'-sive-ly	dis-creet'-ly	dis-tin'-guished
dif-fu'-sive-ness	dis-cre'-tion	dis'-tort
di'-git	dis-cur'-sive	dis-tor'-tion
di'-gi-ta-ted	dis-cuss'	dis-tract'
dig'-ni-fied	dis-cus'-sion	dis-trac'-tion
dil-a-ta'-tion	dis-dain'	dis-u'-ni-on
dis-a-buse'	dis-dain'-ful	dis-u-nite'
dis-a-gree'	dis-in-ter-est'-ed	dit'-ty
dis-al-low'	dis-like'	div-i-na'-tion
dis-as'-ter	dis'-mal	diz'-zi-ness

D, with the First Sound of O.

do'-ci-ble	dome	do'-tal
do-cil'-i-ty	do-mes'-tic	do-ta'-tion
do-dec'-a-gon	do-mes'-ti-cate	dote
dole	do-min'-ion	do'-ting-ly
dole'-ful	do-na'-tion	dough
do'-lour	door	doze
dolt	dose	do'-zing-ly
do-main'	do'-tage	do'-zy

D, with the Second Sound of O.

doom	doom'-ed	dooms'-day
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D, with the Third Sound of O.

dor'-mant	dor'-mi-to-ry	dor'-mouse
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D, with the Fourth Sound of O.

do'-cile	dog'-ged	dom'-i-nate
doc'-tor	dog'-ma	dom'-i-nant
doc'-trine	dog-mat'-ic	dom-i-neer'
doc'-trin-al	dog'-mat-ist	don
doc'-u-ment	dog'-ma-tize	don'-a-tive
dog'-days	dog'-ma-ti-zing	dox-ol'-o-gy

Dr, with the First Sound of A.

dra'-ma	dra'-pe-ry	dray
dra'-per	dra'-per-ies	dray'-man

Dr, with the Third Sound of A.

draw	draw'-er	draw'-ing-room
draw'-back	draw'-ing	drawn

Dr, with the Fourth Sound of A.

dram	dram'-a-tist	drank
dram-at'-ic	dram'-at-ic-al	draught

Dr, with the First Sound of E.

dream	dream'-er	dream'-y
dream'-ed	dream'-ing	dream'-y

Dr, with the Second Sound of E.

dread	drench	dres'-sing
dread'-ful	dress	dres'-ser
dread'-ful-ly	dress'-ed	dres'-sy

Dr, with the First Sound of I.

drive	dri'-ver	dri'-ving
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Dr, with the Second Sound of I.

drib'-ble	drift	drink
drib'-let	drill	drink'-a-ble

drip	driv'-el	driz'-zling
drip'-ping	driz'-zle	driz'-zly

Dr, with the First Sound of O.

droll	drone	drove
drol'-le-ry	dro'-nish	dro'-ver

Dr, with the Second Sound of O.

droop	droop'-ing	droop'-ing-ly
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Dr, with the Fourth Sound of O.

drop	drop'-si-cal	dross
drop'-ping	drop'-sy	dros'-sy

Dr, with the First Sound of U.

dru'-id	dru-id'-i-cal	dru'-id-ism
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Dr, with the Second Sound of U.

drudge	drudg'-ing-ly	drum
drudg'-er	drug	drum'-ming
drudg'-e-ry	drug'-gist	drum'-mer

Dr, with the Sound of Y, as I.

dry	dry'-ly	dry'-ness
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D, with the First Sound of U.

du'-cal	dupe	du-ra'-tion
du'-bi-ous	du'-pli-cate	du'-te-ous
du'-bi-ous-ly	du-pli-ca'-tion	du'-ti-ful
du'-bi-ta-ble	du-pli'-ci-ty	du'-ti-ful-ly
due	du'-ra-ble	du'-ties
du'-li-a	du'-ra-bly	du'-ty

D, with Second Sound of U.

duc'-at	dul'-ci-fy	dumb
duck	dul'-ci-mer	dusk
duck'-ling	dul'-co-rate	dusk'-y
duc'-tile	dull	dust
duc-til'-i-ty	dul'-ly	dust'-y
dul'-cet	dul'-ness	duch'-ess

D, with the Sound of W.

dwarf	dwel'-ler	dwel'-ling-place
dwarf'-ish	dwelt	dwin'-dle
dwell	dwel'-ling	dwin'-dled

D, with the Sound of Y, as I.

dy'-ing	dy'-nas-ty	dys-pep'-sy
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EXERCISES ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

Select words, and use them with the different Prepositions.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect sentences and words: they are principally of two kinds—Copulative and Disjunctive.

Copulative Conjunctions connect and continue the sense of the sentence: as, You are happy, *because* you are good.

Disjunctive Conjunctions serve not only to continue the sentence, but to express opposition of meaning: as, They came to school to-day—*but* did not know their lessons.

The following is a list of the principal Conjunctions:

Copulative—And, if, that, both, then, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore.

Disjunctive—But, or, nor, as, than, lest, though, unless, either, neither, yet, notwithstanding.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

N, *as heard in* Number.

The following example will show, how little we realize high numbers, when we speak of them.

If a person employed in counting money, should reckon 100 pieces in a minute, and continue at work ten hours each day, it would take nearly seventeen days to reckon 1,000,000—and it would take a thousand men, forty-five years to count a billion, or a million of millions.

The following properties of the number Nine were discovered, some years since ; they may be interesting to young readers.

All the products and combinations of nine are equal to nine :

Thus—9

1

—

9

2

18 or 1+8=9

3

27 or 2+7=9

4

36 or 3+6=9

5

45 or 4+5=9

6

54 or 5+4=9

7

63 or 6+3=9

8

72 or 7+2=9

9

81 or 8+1=9

The number of changes that may be rung on nine bells, is 362,880, which figures being added together, make 27 : as, $3+6+2+8+8=27$. The quotient of 362,880, divided by nine, is 40,320 : is equal to, by addition, $4+3+2=9$.

N, with the First Sound of A.

na'-dir	na'-tion	na'-val
na'-sal	na'-tive	nave
na'-tal	na'-ture	na'-vy

N, with the Second Sound of A.

nar-cis'-sus	nar-cot'-ic	nard
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N, with the Third Sound of A.

naught	nau'-se-ate	nau'-ti-cal
nau'-mach-y	nau'-se-ous	nau'-til-us

N, with the Fourth Sound of A.

naph'-tha	nar'-row	nat'-u-ral-ist
nar'-rate	nar'-row-ly	nat-u-ral-i-za'-tion
nar-ra'-tion	nar'-rows	nat'-u-ral-ly
nar'-a-tive	na'-tion-al	nav'-i-ga-ble
nar-ra'-tor	na-tiv'-i-ty	nav'-i-gate
nar'-row-er	nat'-u-ral	nav-i-ga'-tion

N, with the First Sound of E.

neal	ne-ces'-si-tate	ne-fa'-ri-ous
neap	ne-ces'-si-tous	ne-ga'-tion
near	ne-ces'-si-ty	ne-go'-ti-ate
near'-ly	need	ne-go -ti-a-tion
neat	need'-ful	ne-go'-ti-a-tor
neat'-herd	nee'-dle	nei'-ther
neat'-ness	need'-less	ne'-o-phyte

N, with the Second Sound of E.

neb'-u-la	ne'-ces-sa-ries	nec'-ro-man-cer
neb'-u-lar	ne'-ces-sa-ry	nec'-ro-man-cy
neb'-u-lous	neck	nec'-tar

nec-ta'-re-ous	neph'-ew	neth'-er-most
nec'-ta-rine	nerve	net'-tle
neg'-a-tive	ner'-vous	net
neg'-a-tive-ly	nest	net'-work
neg'-lect	nes'-tle	nev'-er
neg'-li-gence	nest'-ling	nev'-er-the-less
neg'-li-gent	neth'-er	next

N, with the First Sound of I.

ni'-as	nigh	nine'-fold
nice	nigh	nine'-score
nice'-ly	night'-ly	nine'-teen
ni'-ce-ty	ni-hil'-i-ty	ni'-ten-cy
ni'-ce-ties	nine	ni'-trous

N, with the Second Sound of I.

nib'-ble	nick'-name	nig'-gard-ly
nib'-bler	nic'-tate	nim'-ble
niche	nid-i-fi-ca-tion	nim'-bly
nick	nig'-gard	niv'-e-ous

N, with the First Sound of O.

no'-ble	no-ta'-tion	no-to'-ri-ous
no'-ble-man	note	no-to'-ri-ous-ly
no'-bly	no'-tice	no'-tus
node	no'-ti-fy	no-va'-tion
nose'-gay	no'-tion	no-vem'-ber
no-sol'-o-gy	no'-tion-al	no'-where
no'-ta-ry	no-to-ri'-e-ty	no'-wise

N, with the Second Sound of O.

noon	noon'-tide	noose
noon'-day	noon'-ing	noos'-ed

N, with the Third Sound of O.

nor	north'-ern	north'-er-ly
north	north'-east	north'-star

north'-ward north'-west north'-wind

N, with the Fourth Sound of O.

noc-tid'-ial	non'-age	not'-a-ble
noc-tif'-e-rous	non-con-form'-ist	not'-a-bly
noc'-tur-nal	non-con-form'-i-ty	nov'-el
nom-en-cla'-tor	non-en'-ti-ty	nov'-el-ist
nom'-i-nal	non-ex-is'-tence	nov'-el-ty
nom'-i-nal-ly	non-pa-reil'	nov'-ice
nom'-i-nate	non'-plus	nox'-ious
nom'-i-na-tive	non'-sense	nox'-ious-ly
nom-i-na'-tion	non-sol'-vent	noz'-zle

N, with the First Sound of U.

nu'-cle-us	nu'-mer-a-tor	nu -tri-men-tal
nu'-di-ty	nu-mer'-i-cal	nu-tri'-tion
nu'-ga-to-ry	nu-mer'-ic-al-ly	nu-tri'-tious
nu'-mer-a-ry	nu'-mer-ous	nu'-tri-tive
nu-mer-a'-tion	nu'-tri-ment	nu-tri -ture

N, with the Second Sound of U.

null	num'-ber-er	nur'-se-ry
nul'-li-fy	num'-ber-less	nurs'-ling
nul'-li-ty	nun'-cio	nur'-ture
numb	nup'-tial	nut
num'-ber	nurse	nut'-brown

N, with the Sound of Y.

nymph	nym'-pha	nym'-phe-an
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EXERCISES ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

Select the nouns and verbs, form sentences, and use the conjunctions given.

ARTICLES.

Articles limit nouns.

In English, there are two Articles, *A* and *The*. *A* becomes *an* before a vowel, or silent *h* : as, *an* apple, *an* hour.

A limits nouns indefinitely : as, Give me *a* book. Bring me *an* apple.

The limits nouns definitely : as, Give me *the* book that is on *the* table. Bring me *the* apples I bought this morning.

Nouns without articles are used in their widest sense : as, Man stands at the head of creation.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

L, as heard in Library.

Annexed to the edifice forming the sepulchre of Osymanduas, one of the ancient kings of Egypt, was a Library, with the inscription, "Food for the mind." Would that our modern Libraries were always thus.

One of the most celebrated Libraries in the world, was founded at Alexandria, 283 B.C., by Ptolemy Philadelphus, who obtained for it the books belonging to Aristotle. No expense was spared in forming this collection, which at length amounted to 700,000 volumes. After subsisting 244 years, it was burned during the expedition of Julius Cæsar into Egypt. Another Library of great extent was collected at Alexandria, and burned by order of the Caliph Omar, in 640. These books heated the public baths of the city, 4000 in number, six months. Among the most celebrated Libraries in Europe, is that of the Vatican, at Rome. Nicholas IV. laid the foundation of this in 1477. The exact number of books is not known, as there is no printed catalogue : but there are 10,000 manuscripts, which, with the printed books, are contained in an immense gallery, 214 feet long, and 48 broad, and in other apartments, superbly ornamented by emi-

ment painters. One room is called the "Papyrus Room," from the quantity of writing it contains, written on the Papyrus of the Egyptians.

In the Vatican is preserved a parchment roll, 217 feet long, and 33 inches broad, containing the Pentateuch, in Hebrew, written in the ninth century, and the Acts of the Apostles, written in letters of gold.

This Library contains many other manuscripts of great value.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of *L*?

How many Articles are there?

What are they called?

How are they used?

How are nouns considered, when used without the Article?

Words containing the Sound of L: or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation and Subjects for Composition.

L, with the First Sound of A.

la'-bi-al	la'-i-ty	lay
la'-bi-a-ted	la'-rynx	lay'-er
la'-bour	la'-tent	lay'-man
la'-bour-er	lathe	la'-zar
la'-dy	la'-tri-a	la'-zi-ly
la'-dy-like	lave	la'-zi-ness
la'-i-cal	la'-ver	la'-zy

L, with the Second Sound of A.

lar'-gess	laugh'-ing-stock	laund'-ry
laugh	launch	la-vol'-ta
laugh'-er	laund'-ress	laugh'-ter

L, with the Third Sound of A.

laud	lau'-rel	law'-less
laud'-a-ble	law	lawn
laud'-a-bly	law-ful'-ly	law'-suit
lau'-re-ate	law-giv'-er	law'-yer

L, with the Fourth Sound of A.

lab'-or-a-to-ry	lam-ent-a'-tion	lap'-i-dist
la-bo'-ri-ous	lam'-i-na	lapse
la-bo'-ri-ous-ly	lam'-i-na-ted	lar'-um
la'-by-rinth	lamp	las'-si-tude
lach'-ry-mal	lam-poon'	lat'-er-al
lach'-ry-ma-to-ry	lam-poon'-er	lat'-in
la-con'-ic	land'-ed	lat'-in-ism
la'-con-ism	land'-grave	lat'-in-ist
la-con'-ic-al-ly	land'-lord	la-tin'-i-ty
lac'-ta-ry	land'-mark	lat'-i-tude
lac'-te-al	land'-scape	lat-i-tu-di-na'-ri-an
lac'-te-ous	lan'-guage	lat'-tice
lag	lan'-guid	la-va'-tion
lam'-bent	lan'-guid-ly	lav'-ish
lam'-el-la-ted	lan'-guish	lav'-ish-ly
la-ment'	lan'-guor	lax
lam'-ent-a-ble	lap'-i-da-ry	la-za-ret'-to

L, with the First Sound of E.

lea	leas'-er	le'-gal-ize
lead	leash	le-ga'-tion
lead'-er	lee	le'-gend
lead'-ing	leech	le'-gion
leaf	leech'-craft	le'-gion-a-ry
leaf'-less	leek	le-gu'-men
leaf'y	lee'-ward	lei'-su-ra-bly
league	le'-gal	lei'-sure
lease	le-gal'-i-ty	lei'-sure-ly

le'-nient	le-thar'-gic	le-vi'-a-than
lent	le'-the	le'-vite
lent'-en	le-vant'	le-vit'-i-cal
le'-o-nine	le'-ver	le-vit'-i-cus

L, with the Second Sound of E.

learn	led'-ger	les'-sen
learn'-ed	le'-gi-ble	les'-son
learn'-ing	le'-gi-bly	leth'-ar-gy
lear'-ner	le-gis-la-tion	let'-ter
leath'-er	le'-gis-la-tor	lev-ee'
leath'-ern	le'-gis-la-ture	lev'-el
lec'-ture	len'-i-ty	lev'-el-ler
lec'-tur-er	leop'-ard	lev'-i-ty
leg'-a-cy	lep'-er	lev'-y
leg'-ate	lep'-ro-sy	lex'-i-con
leg-a-tee'	less	lex-i-cog'-ra-pher
leg-a-tor	les-see'	lex-i-cog'-ra-phy

L, with the First Sound of I.

li'-a-ble	li'-cense	li'-king
li-ba'-tion	li-cen'-ti-ate	lithe
li-bel	light	lithe'-ness
li'-bel-ler	light'-en	li-thog'-ra-phy
li'-bel-lous	like	li-thog'-ra-pher
li'-bra-rian	like'-li-hood	live
li'-bra-ry	like'-ly	live'-li-hood
li'-brate	like'-ness	live'-li-ness
li-bra'-tion	like'-wise	live'-ly

L, with the Second Sound of I.

lib'-er-al	lig'-a-ture	lim'-pid
lib'-er-al-ly	lig'-ne-ous	lin'-e-age
lib-er-al'-i-ty	lil'-y	lin'-e-al
lib'-er-ty	lim'-ber	lin'-e-ar
lig'-a-ment	lim'-it	lin'-ger

lin'-ger-er	list'-less-ly	lit'-i-gious
lin'-tel	lit'-a-ny	lit'-ur-gy
li'-quid	lit'-er-al	live
li-quid'-i-ty	lit'-er-al-ly	liv'-e-ry
li'-quor	lit-er-a'-ti	liv'-ing
list	lit'-er-a-ture	lix-iv'-i-al
list'-ed	lit'-i-gant	lix-iv'-i-ate
list'-en	lit'-i-gate	lix-iv'-i-ous
list'-ner	lit-i-ga-tion	lix-iv'-i-um

L, with the First Sound of O.

load'-star	lo-cal'-i-ty	lone'-ly
load'-stone	lo'-cal-ly	lone'-some
loaf	lo-co-mo'-tion	lo-qua'-cious
loam	lo-co-mo'-tive	lo-qua'-ci-ty
loam'-y	lo'-cust	lore
loathe	lodge	lo'-tion
loath'-some	lo-gi'-cian	low
loaves	lone	low'-li-ness
lo'-cal	lone'-li-ness	low'-ly

L, with the Second Sound of O.

look	loop	loose'-ly
loom	loose	loos'-en

L, with the Third Sound of O.

lord	lord'-ly	lord'-ship
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L, with the Fourth Sound of O.

lob'-by	lo'-gi-cal	lon-gi-tu'-di-nal
lock	long	loss
lof'-ty	long-a-nim'-i-ty	lox-o-drom'-ic
log'-a-rithms	lon-gev'-i-ty	loz'-enge
lo'-gic	lon'-gi-tude	loz'-en-ges

L, with the First Sound of U.

lu'-bri-cate	lu-bri'-cious	lu-cid'-i-ty
lu-bri'-ci-ty	lu'-cid	lu-cif'-ic

lu'-cra-tive	lu'-min-a-ry	lure
lu-cu-bra'-tion	lu'-na	lu'-ta-nist
lu'-di-crous	lu'-nar	lute
lu-gu'-bri-ous	lu-na'-tion	lu'-ther-an

L, with the Second Sound of U.

lul'-la-by	lus-tra'-tion	lux-u'-ri-ant
lus'-cious	lus'-tre	lux'-u-ry

L, with the Sound of Y as I.

ly-can'-thro-py	lynx	lyr'-ic
lymph	ly'-rate	lyr'-i-cal
lym-phat'-ic	lyre	lyr'-ist

EXERCISES UPON THE ARTICLES.

Select words from among the fore-going, form sentences, and use the different Articles.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections express the passions, or emotions of the speaker. They are very few in all languages. The principal in English are :

O ! oh ! ah ! alas ! pish ! tush ! heigh ! really ! strange ! hem ! ho ! so-ho ! foh ! fie ! away ! lo ! behold ! hark ! hush ! hist ! welcome ! hail ! all hail ! Any word or phrase may become an interjection, when it is used to express emotion : as, Ungrateful child ! go away ! &c.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

R, as heard in Rocking Stones.

Rocking stones, or stones of prodigious size, so exactly poised, that they will rock or shake with the smallest force, were known to ancient as well as to modern topographers. Pliny tells us that at Harpassa, a town in Asia, there was a rock of so wonderful a nature, that if touched by the finger it would shake, but could not be moved from its place by the whole force of the body.

In Britain, there are many stones of this description. In the parish of St. Leven, Cornwall, there is a promontory called Castle Treryn. On the western side of the middle group, near the top, lies a very large stone so evenly poised, that any hand may move it from one side to another; yet it is so fixed on its base, that no lever, or any mechanical force can remove it from its present situation. It is called the Logan-stone, and it is at such a height from the ground, that no person can believe it was raised to its present position by art. There are many rocking stones throughout Wales, in Great Britain, supposed to be connected with the ancient worship of the Druids.

They have been found in other parts of the world.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of R?

What are Interjections?

Is this part of speech numerous?

Which are the principal interjections in English?

May any word or phrase be used interjectionally? When?

Examples.

*Words containing the sound of R: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.*

R, with the First Sound of A.

ra'-cy	ra'-mous	rare'-ness
ra'-di-an-cy	rare	ra'-ri-ty
ra'-di-ant	ra'-ree-show	rate
ra'-di-ate	ra'-re-fy	ra'-tio
rai'-ment	rare'-ly	rare

R, with the Fourth Sound of A.

rab'-bit	ra-ce-ma'-tion	rad'-i-cal-ly
rab'-bi	rad'-i-cal	ram'-ble

ram'-i-fy	rar-e-fac'-tion	ra-tion-al'-i-ty
ram-i-fi-ca'-tion	rar'-i-fy	rav'-age
ram'-part	rat-an'	rav'-a-ger
ran'-cour	rat'-i-fi-er	rav'-el
ran'-dom	rat'-i-fy	rav'-el-in
ran'-som	ra-ti-o'-ci-nate	rav'-en
ran'-som-er	ra-ti-o-ci-na'-tion	rav'-en-ous
ra-pa'-cious	ra'-tion-al	rav'-en-ous-ly
ra-pa'-ci-ty	ra'-tion-al-ly	rav'-ine
rap'-tu-rous		

R, with the First Sound of E.

reach	re'-cent	re-fine'
re'-act	re'-cent-ly	re-fine'-ment
re-ac'-tion	re-cep'-tion	re-fi'-ner
read	re-cess'	re-flect'
read'-er	re-cip'-i-ent	re-flec'-tion
re'-al	re-cip'-ro-cal	re-flec'-tor
re-al'-i-ty	re-cip'-ro-cate	re'-flex
re'-al-ly	re-ci'-tal	re-form'
reap	re-cite'	re-form'-er
reap'-er	re-cline'	re-fract'
rear	re-cord'	re-frac'-tion
rea'-son	re-cord'-er	re-frac'-tive
rea'-son-a-ble	re-crim'-i-nate	re-frac'-to-ry
rea'-son-a-bly	re-cum'-bent	re-fran-gi-bil'-i-ty
rea'-son-er	re-cu'-sent	re-fran'-gi-ble
re'-bec	re-deem'	re-fri'-ger-ate
re-bel'	re-deem'-a-ble	re-fri'-ger-a'-tion
re-bel'-ion	re-deem'-er	re-fri'-ger-a-to-ry
re-bel'-lious	re-demp'-tion	re-ful'-gent
re'-bus	re-din'-te-grate	re'-fuse
re-ceipt'	re-dun'-dance	re-fu'-sal
re-ceiv'-a-ble	re-dun'-dant	re-fu'-tal
re-ceive'	re-fec'-to-ry	re'-gal
re-ceiv'-er	re-fer'	re-gale'

re-ga'-lia	re-mu-ner-a'-tion	re-sist'-less
re-gal'-i-ty	re-peal'	re-source'
re-gen'-cy	re-peat'	re-spect'
re-gen'-er-ate	re-pel'	re-spec'-ta-ble
re-gen-er-a'-tion	re-pel'-lant	re-spect'-ful
re'-gent	re-per-cuss'	re-spec'-tive-ly
re-in-state'	re-per-cus'-sion	re-spire'
re-in-vest'	re-per-cus'-sive	re-splen'-dent
re-joice'	re-plete'	re-splen'-dent-ly
re-join'-cer	re-ple'-tion	re-sponse'
re-join'	re-plev'-y	re-spon'-si-ble
re-join'-der	re-pub-li-ca'-tion	re-spon'-sive
re-it'-er-ate	re-pub'-li-can	re-stor'-a-tive
re-it-er-a'-tion	re-pub'-lic	re-store'
re-late'	re-pu'-di-ate	re-strain'
re-la'-tor	re-pu-di-a'-tion	re-straint'
re-la'-tion	re-pug'-nant	re-strict'
re-lax'	re-pulse'	re-strict'-tion
re-lax-a'-tion	re-pul'-sion	re-strict'-tive
re-lent'	re-pul'-sive	re-sult'
re-lent'-less	re-pute'	re-sus'-ci-tate
re-li'-ance	re-quiem'	re-tal'-i-ate
re-lieve'	re-qui'-tal	re-tal-i-a'-tion
re-liev'-o	re-scind'	re-ten'-tion
re-li'-gion	re-scis'-sion	re-ten'-tive
re-li'-gious	re-script'	re-tort'
re-mis'-sion	re-sent'	re-tract'
re-miss'-ly	re-sent'-ing-ly	re-trench'
re-mit'	re-sent'-ment	re-trench'-ment
re-mon'-strate	re-serve	re-trib'-ute
re-morse'	re-side'	re-trib'-u-tive
re-mote'	re-sist'	re-veal'
re-mote'-ly	re-sist-i-bil'-i-ty	re-veal'-er
re-mu'-ner-ate	re-sist'-i-ble	re-ver'-ber-ate

re-ver-ber-a'-tion	re-ver'-sion-a-ry	re-voke'
re-ver'-ber-a-to-ry	re-vert'	re-volt'
re-vere'	re-view'	re-volve'
re-ver'-sal	re-vile'	re-vul'-sion
reverse'	re-vise'	re-vul'-sive
re-ver'-sion	re-vive'	re'-ward

R, with the Second Sound of E.

read'-i-ly	ref-u-gee'	rep-re-sen'-ta-tive
read'-i-ness	ref'-use	rep'-u-ta-ble
read'-y	ref-u-ta'-tion	rep'-u-ta-bly
realm	re'-gi-cide	rep-u-ta'-tion
reb'-el	re'-gis-ter	res'-cue
re'-cep-ta-cle	re'-gis-try	res-er-va'-tion
re'-ci-pe	reg'-u-lar	res'-i-due
re-ci-ta-tive'	reg-u-lar'-i-ty	res-ig-na'-tion
reck'-less	reg'-u-lar-ly	res'-o-nance
reck'-on	reg'-u-late	res'-o-nant
reck'-on-er	rel'-a-tive	res-pi-ra'-tion
reck'-on-ing	rel'-a-tive-ly	res'-pite
rec'-og-nize	rel'-ic	res-ti-tu'-tion
rec-ol-lect'	rel'-ict	res-ur-rec'-tion
rec-ol-lec'-tion	rem'-i-nis-cence	ret'-i-nue
rec'-ord	rem'-nant	ret-ri-bu'-tion
rec'-re-ant	ren'-dez-vous	ret'-ro-grade
rec'-re-ate	ren'-e-gade	ret'-ro-spect
rec-re-a'-tion	ren'-o-vate	ret-ro-spec'-tion
rec'-re-a-tive	rep-ar-tee'	rev'-el
rec'-ti-tude	rep'-er-to-ry	rev-e-la-tion
rec'-tor	rep-re-hend'	rev'-el-ry
red'-o-lent	rep-re-hend'-er	rev'-e-nue
red'-o-len-cy	rep-re-hen'-si'-ble	rev'-er-ence
ref'-er-ence	rep-re-hen'-sion	rev'-er-end
ref-or-ma'-tion	rep-re-sent'	rev'-er-ent
ref'-uge	rep-re-sen-ta'-tion	rev-er-en'-tial

rev-er-en'-tial-ly	rev'-er-y	rev-o-ca'-tion
rev'-er-ent-ly	rev'-o-cate	rev-o-lu'-tion

R, with H.

rhap'-so-dist	rheu-mat'-ic	rhom'-boid
rhap'-so-dy	rheu'-ma-tism	rhu'-barb
rhet'-or-ic	rheu'-my	rhyme
rhe-tor'-i-cal	rhi-no'-ce-ros	rhy'-mer
rhet-o-ri'-cian	rhomb	rhyth'-mi-cal
rheum	rhom'-bic	rhyth'-mus

R, with the First Sound of I.

ride	right'-eous-ness	ri'-ot-ous-ly
ri'-der	right'-ful	ripe
rife	rime	ri'-pen
rife'-ly	ri'-ot	rite
right	ri'-ot-er	ri'-val
right'-eous	ri'-ot-ing	ri'-val-ry
right'-eous-ly	ri'-ot-ous	ri'-val-ship

R, with the Second Sound of I.

rid'-dle	ring	risk
rid'-i-cule	ring'-let	risk'-er
ri'-gid	ring'-lead-er	risk'-ing
ri'-gid-ly	rinse	rit'-u-al
rig'-our	rins'-er	riv'-er
rig'-or-ous-ly	ris'-en	riv'-et
rill	ris-i-bil'-i-ty	riv'-u-let
rim	ris'-i-ble	rix-dol'-lar

R with the First Sound of O.

roam	ro'-guer-y	rose
roam'-er	ro-mance'	ro'-sier
rock	ro-man'-tic	ro-ta'-tion
rock'-y	rope	ro-tun'-da
ro-ga'-tion	ro'-py	ro-tun'-di-ty
ro'-guish	ro'-sa-ry	row

R, with the Second Sound of O

rood	rook'-e-ry	roost
roof	rook'-y	root'-ed
rook	room'-y	root'-y

R, with the Fourth Sound of O.

rod	ron'-deau	ros'-trum
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R, with the second sound of U.

rud'-der	rup'-ture	rus'-ti-cate
rug'-ged	rush	rus-ti'-ci-ty
rug'-ged-ly	rus'-set	rus'-tic
run	rust	rus'-tle
run'-a-way	rus'-ti-cal	rus'-tling

R, with the Third Sound of U.

ru'-brick	ru'-in-ate	ru-mi-na'-tion
ru'-by	ruin-a'-tion	ru'-moui
rude	ru'-in-ous	ru'-ral
ru'-di-ment	rule	ruse
ru-di-men'-tal	ru'-ler	ruth'-less
ru'-in	ru'-mi-nate	ruth'-less-ly

EXERCISES UPON THE INTERJECTIONS.

Select words from among the fore-going, form sentences, and use the different interjections.

 SENTENCES.

A Sentence is an an assemblage of words forming a complete sense: or, a form of speech, which hath a beginning and ending within itself.

Sentences are of two kinds, Simple and Compound.

A Simple Sentence contains one subject, and one finite verb: as, Water runs.

A Compound Sentence contains more than one subject, and more than one finite verb, connected together: as, Water runs, and it fertilizes the earth.

A Phrase is two or more words rightly put together, forming part of a sentence: as, In truth. Like the sun.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

S.

Value of the Soul.

After Saladin the Great had subdued Egypt, passed the Euphrates, and conquered cities without number: after he had retaken Jerusalem, and performed exploits almost superhuman, in those wars which had been engaged in for the recovery of the Holy Land, he closed his life in the performance of an action that well deserves to be recorded. A moment before he uttered his last sigh, he called the herald who had carried his banner before him in all his battles: he commanded him to fasten to the top of a lance, the shroud, in which he soon was to be buried. "Go," said the dying Prince, "carry this lance, unfurl this banner, and while you lift up this shroud as my standard, proclaim—' This is all, that remains on earth to Saladin the Great, the Conqueror and the King, of all his glory?'"

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Which words contain the sound of S?

Analyse the lesson, and point out the different parts of speech.

Which words are nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c.?

Which are simple sentences?

Which are compound sentences?

How are they connected?

Which are imperfect phrases?

*Words containing the combinations of S: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dic-
tation and Subjects for Composition.*

S, with the First Sound of A.

sa'-ble	sale	sa'-tan
sa'-bre	sale'-a-ble	sa'-ti-ate
sa'-cred	sales'-man	sa-ti'-e-ty
sa'-cred-ly	sa'-li-ent	sa-tir'-ic
safe'-guard	sa'-line	sa'-turn
safe'-ly	sa-lute'	sa'-tyr
safe'-ty	sa-lu'-ter	save
sage	same	sa'-ving
sage'-ly	same'-ness	sa'-ving-ly
sail	sane	sa'-ving-ness
sail'-or	sa'-pi-ence	sa'-vour
saint	sa'-pi-ent	sa'-vour-y
saint'-ly	sa'-por	say
say'-ing		

S, with the Second Sound of A.

sar'-casm	sar-ce'-net	sar'-dine
sar-cas'-tic	sar-col'-o-gy	sar-don'-ic
sar-cas'-ti-cal	sar-coph'-a-gus	sar'-do-nyx

S, with the Third Sound of A.

salt	salt-pe'-tre	saun'-ter
salt-cel'-lar	sauce	saw
salt'-ish	sau'-cer	saw'-pit
salt'-ness	saun'-ter-ing	saw'-yer

S, with the Fourth Sound of A.

sab -a-oth	sac'-ra-ment	sac'-ri-lege
sab'-bath	sac-ra-men'-tal	sac-ri-le'-gious
sab-bat'-i-cal	sac'-rif-ic	sac'-ris-tan
sa-cer-do'-tal	sac'-ri-fice	sac'-ris-ty
sack	sac'-ri-fi-cer	sad
sack'-cloth	sac-ri-fi'-cial	sad'-ly

sad'-ness	sal'-u-ta-ry	sas'-sa-fras
sa-ga'-cious	sal-u-ta'-tion	sat'-el-lite
sa-ga'-ci-ty	sam'-ple	sat'-ire
sag'-a-more	sam'-pler	sa-tir'-i-cal
sa'-git-ta-ry	san'-a-tive	sa-tir'-i-cal-ly
sal'-a-man-der	sanc-ti-fi-ca'-tion	sat'-i-rist
sal'-a-ry	sanc'-ti-fy	sat-is-fac'-tion
sa-li-va	sanc-ti-mo'-ni-ous	sat-is-fac'-to-ry
sal'-i-va-ry	sanc'-ti-mo-ny	sat'-is-fy
sal-i-va'-tion	sanc'-tion	sat'-u-ra-ble
sal'-ly	sanc'-tu-a-ry	sat'-u-rate
sal'-ly-port	san'-dal	sat'-ur-day
sal'-va-ble	san'-guine	sat'-ur-nine
sal'-vage	san-guin'-a-ry	sa-tur'-ni-an
sal-va'-tion	sap	sav'-age
sa-lu'-bri-ous	sap'-id	sav'age-ly
sa-lu'-bri-ty	sap'-phire	sa-van'-na
sal'-ver	sap'-phir-ine	sax'-i-frage
sal'-vo	sash	sax'-on

S, with the First Sound of E.

sea	seat	se-di'-tious
sea'-breeze	se-cede'	se-di'-tious-ly
sea'-coast	se-ces'-sion	see
sea-fa'-ring	se-clude'	seed'-time
sea'-girt	se'-cret	seek
sea'-port	se-crete'	seek'-er
sea'-room	se-cret'-ly	seem
seal	se-cre'-to-ry	seem'-ing
seam	se-cure'	seem'-ing-ly
seam'-less	se-cure'-ly	seem'-ly
sear	se-cu'-ri-ty	seer
sea'-son	se-date'	seeth
sea'-son-a-ble	se-date'-ly	seign'-ior
sea'-son-ing	se-di'-tion	seign'-io-ry

seine	se'-pul-chral	se'-ri-ous
seize	se-ques'-ter	se'-ri-ous-ly
sei'-zure	se-ques'-trate	se-ta'-cious
se-lect'	se-raph'-ic	se-vere'
se'-nile	sere	se-vere'-ly
se'-ni-or	se'-rene	se-ver'-i-ty
se-ni-or'-i-ty	se'-ries	se'-quel

S, with the Second Sound of E.

search	sen'-ate	ser'-a-phim
sec'-ond	sen'-a-tor	ser'-e-nade
sec'-ond-a-ry	sen-a-to'-ri-al	ser'-mon
sec'-re-ta-ry	sen-sa'-tion	ser'-pent
sect	sense	ser'-pen-tine
sec'-ta-ry	sense'-less	ser'-rate
sec'-u-lar	sen-si-bil'-i-ty	ser-ra'-tion
sec-u-lar'-i-ty	sen'-si-ble	serve
sed'-en-ta-ry	sen'-si-tive	ser'-vice
sedge	sen-so'-ri-um	ser'-vice-a-ble
sed'-gy	sen'-tence	ser'-vile
sed'-u-lous	sen-ten'-tious	ser'-vile-ly
seg'-ment	sen'-tient	ser-vil'-i-ty
seg'-re-gate	sen'-ti-ment	ser'-vi-tor
self	sen'-ti-nel	ser'-vi-tude
self'-ish	sep'-a-ra-ble	ses'-sion
self'-ish-ly	sep'-a-rate	ses'-terce
self'-same	sep-a-ra'-tion	set
sem'-bla-ble	sep'-ten-a-ry	set'-ter
sem'-blance	sep-ten'-ni-al	sev'-en
sem'-i	sep'-ti-cal	sev'-enty
sem'-i-nal	sep-tu-a-ges'-i-mal	sev'-en-ty
sem-i-nal'-i-ty	sep'-tu-a-gint	sev'-er
sem'-i-na-ry	sep'-tu-ple	sev'-er-al
sem-pi-ter'-nal	sep'-ul-chre	sev'-er-al-ly
sem-pi-ter'-ni-ty	ser'-aph	sev'-er-ance

sex-a'-gin-a-ry	sex-an'-gu-lar	sex'-tile
sex-a-ges'-i-ma	sex-en'-ni-al	sex'-ton
sex-a-ges'-i-mal	sex-en'-ni-al-ly	sex'-tu-ple

S, with the First Sound of I.

side	si'-lence	sine
side'-long	si'-lent	si-roc'-co
side'-ways	si'-lent-ly	site
sight	si-li'-cious	sithe
sight'-less	si-mil'-i-tude	size
sign	si-mul-ta'-ne-ous	size'-a-ble
sign'-er	si'-nus	si'-zy

S, with the Second Sound of I.

sib'-i-lant	sil'-ver	sin'-gle-ness
sib-il-a'-tion	sil'-ver-y	sin'-gu-lar
sic'-cate	sim'-i-lar	sing'-ly
sic'-ci-ty	sim-i-lar'-i-ty	sin-gu-lar'-i-ty
sick	sim'-i-le	sin'-is-ter
sick'-en	sim'-ple	sin'-is-trous
sick'-ly	sim'-ple-ton	sin'-less
sid'-er-al	sim-pli'-ci-ty	sin'-ner
si'-gil	sim'-ply	sin-u-os'-i-ty
sieve	sin	sir'-i-us
sig'-nal	since	sis'-ter
sig'-nal-ize	sin'-cere	sis'-ter-ly
sig'-nal-ly	sin-cer'-i-ty	sit-u-a'-tion
sig'-na-ture	sin'-ew	six
sig'-net	sin'-ew-y	six'-fold
sig-nif'-i-cant	sin'-ful	six-teen'
sig-nif'-i-cant-ly	sin'-ful-ly	six'-teenth
sig-ni-fi-ca'-tion	sing	sixth
silk	sing'-er	sixth'-ly
silk'-en	sin'-gle	six'-ti-eth
sil'-ky	sing'-ling	six'-ty

S, with the First Sound of O.

so	so'-journ-er	so-nif'-e-rous
soap	sol'-dier	so-no'-rous
soar	sol'-dier-ship	so'-phi
so'-ber	sol'-dier-ly	so-phis'-ti-cal
so'-ber-ly	so'-lar	so-phis'-ti-cate
so'-ber-ness	sole	sore
so-bri'-e-ty	so-lem'-ni-ty	sore'-ness
so'-cia-ble	so-li'-cit	soul
so'-cia-bly	so-li-ci-ta'-tion	soul'-less
so'-cial	so-li'-ci-tude	sow
so-ci'-e-ty	so-lid'-i-ty	sow'-er
so'-fa	so-lil'-o-quy	sow'-ed
so'-journ	so-lu'-tion	sown

S, with the Second Sound of O.

soon	sooth'-er	sooth'-say-ing
soot	sooth'-say	soot'-i-ness
sooth	sooth'-say-er	soot'-y

S, with the Third Sound of O.

sor'-cer-er	sor'-ce-ry	sor'-did-ly
sor'-ce-ress	sor'-did	sort

S, with the Fourth Sound of O.

soft	sol'-id-ly	som-nif'-ic
soft'-en	sol-i-taire'	song
soft'-ly	sol-i-ta'-ri-ly	son'-net
soft'-ness	sol'-i-ta-ry	soph'-ism
sol'-ace	sol'-i-tude	soph'-ist
sol'-e-cism	sol'-stice	sop-er-if'-ic
sol'-emn	sol-sti'-tial	sor'-row
sol-em-ni-za'-tion	sol'-u-ble	sor'-row-ful
sol'-em-nize	sol-u-bil'-i-ty	sor'-ry
sol'-emn-ly	sol'-vent	sot'-tish
sol'-id	som-nif'-er-ous	sot'-tish-ly

S, with the First Sound of U.

su-do-rif'-ic	su-per-er-o-ga'-tion	su-pine'
sue	su-per-ex'-cel-lent	su-pine'-ly
su'-gar	su-per-fi'-cial	su-per-sti'-tion
suit	su-per-fi'-cial-ly	su-per-sti'-tious
suit'-a-ble	su-per'-flu-ous	su-per-struct'
suit'-a-ble-ness	su'-per-flux	su-per-struc'-tion
sui'-tor	su-per-in-tend'-ent	su-prem'-a-cy
su-per-a-bun'-dant	su-pe-ri-or'-i-ty	su-preme'
su-per-add'	su-per'-la-tive	su-preme'-ly
su-per-an'-nu-ate	su-per'-nal	sure
su-perb'	su-per-nat'-u-ral	sure'-ly
su-perb'-ly	su-per-nu'-mer-a-ry	sure'-ty
su-per-cil'-lious	su-per-vene'	su-tu'-ral
su-per-er-o'-gate	su-per-vise'	su'-ture

S, with the Second Sound of U.

sub	sub-mer'-sion	sub'-si-dy
sub'-al-tern	sub-mis'-sion	sub-sist'
sub'-due	sub-mis'-sive	sub-sis'-tence
sub-ja'-cent	sub-mis'-sive-ly	sub'-stance
sub-ject'	sub-or'-di-nate	sub-stan'-tial
sub'-ject	sub-or-di-na'-tion	sub-stan-ti-al'-i-ty
sub-jec'-tion	sub'-orn	sub'-stan-tive
sub-jec'-tive	sub-or'-ner	sub'-sti-tute
sub'-li-mate	sub-scribe'	sub-sti-tu'-tion
sub-li-ma'-tion	sub-scri'-ber	sub-tract
sub-lime'	sub-scrip'-tion	sub-strac'-tion
sub-lime'-ly	sub'-se-quent	sub'-ter
sub-lim'-i-ty	sub-se-quent'-ly	sub-ter-ra'-ne-an
sub'-lu-nar	sub-serve'	sub-tile
sub'-lu-na-ry	sub-ser'-vient	sub-til'-ty
sub-ma-rine'	sub-side'	sub'-til-ize
sub-merge'	sub-si'-dence	sub'-tle

sub'-tle-ty	sul'-phur	surge
sub'-tract	sul-phu'-re-ous	sur'-geon
sub-tra-hend'	sul'-tan	sur'-ge-ry
sub-ver'-sion	sul'-try	sur'-ly
sub-ver'-sive	sum	sur-mise'
sub-vert'	sum'-ma-ry	sur-mount'
sub'-urb	sum'-mer	sur'-name
sub-urb'-an	sum'-mon	sur-pass'
suc'-ceed	sump'-tu-a-ry	sur-pas'-sing
suc-cess'	sump'-tu-ous	sur'-plice
suc-cess'-ful	sump'-tu-ous-ly	sur-prise'
suc-cess'-ful-ly	sun	sur-ren-der
suc-ces'-sion	sun'-beam	sur-rep-ti'-tious
suc-ces'-sive	sun'-burnt	sur-rep-ti'-tious-ly
suc-ces'-sive-ly	sun'-day	sur-ro'-gate
suc-cinct'	sun-di'-al	sur-tout
suc'-cour	sun'-dry	sur-vey'
suc'-cu-lent	sun'-ny	sur-view'
suc-cumb'	sun'-rise	sur-vey'-or
suf'-fer'	sun'-shine	sur-vive'
suf'-fer-ance	sun'-shi-ny	sur-vi'-ver
suf'-fer-er	sup'-per	sus-cep'-ti-ble
suf'-fer-ing	sup-plant'	sus-cep-ti-bil'-i-ty
suf-fice'	sup-plant'-er	sus-pect'
suf-fi'-cient	sup-pli'-cate	sus-pend'
suf-fi'-cient-ly	sup-pli-ca'-tion	sus-pense'
suf'-fra-gan	sup-ply'	sus-pen'-sion
suf'-frage	sup-port'	sus-pi'-cion
suf-fuse'	sup-port'-a-ble	sus-pi'-cious
suf-fu'-sion	sup-port'-er	sus-pi'-cious-ly
sug-gest'	sup-pose	sus-tain'
sug-ges'-tive	sup-po-si'-tion	sus-tain'-er
sul'-len	sur'-coat	sus-tain'-a-ble
sul'-len-ly	sur'-feit	sus'-te-nance
sul'-ly	sur'-feit-er	sut'-tler

GENERAL EXERCISE.

Select words, form sentences, and use all the different parts of speech in composition.

SYNTAX

In order to write with correctness, it is not alone sufficient to know all the parts of speech; we must also know how to arrange them. The rules to be followed for this, are called Rules of Syntax.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person: as, I learn. Thou art improved. The birds sing.

The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, is sometimes the subject of the verb: as, To see the sun, is pleasant. To be good is to be happy.

RULE II.

When nouns, in the singular number, are connected by copulative conjunctions, they must have verbs, nouns, and pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number: as, Socrates and Plato were wise: they were the most eminent philosophers of Greece.

RULE III.

When singular nouns and pronouns are connected by a disjunctive conjunction, the verbs, nouns, and pronouns, referring to them, must be in the singular number: as, Ignorance or negligence *has caused* this mistake.

When a singular noun or pronoun is connected, by a disjunctive conjunction, with a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural one: as, I or they have offended by it.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Z, as heard in Zoöphytes.

Zoöphytes is a term applied by naturalists to a class of aquatic animals, of a plant-like form, and of very simple internal structure. Next to the Infusoria, the Zoöphytes compose the second lowest class of the animal kingdom. They form a very numerous and diversified class: and from the variety, beauty, and symmetry of their forms; the novelty and singularity of their living phenomena; their uses in domestic economy and the arts; and their importance in the economy of nature, they constitute one of the most interesting and remarkable divisions of the animal kingdom. They form the oldest fossil remains met with in the structure of the earth. Corals are formed into various ornamental articles. The Sponge is a valuable article of commerce, and is extensively used in the arts. Madreporcs are used as building material where lime is scarce. Rocks, bays, and fertile islands owe their existence to these animals, in tropical seas.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

In order to write correctly, what must we know besides the parts of speech?

What are the rules for this called?

Repeat the First Rule, and explain Examples.

Is the subject of a verb always a noun or pronoun?

Repeat the Second Rule, and explain Examples.

Repeat the Third Rule, and explain Examples.

EXERCISES ON SENTENCES.

Analyse the lesson given, by marking the sentences, pointing out the conjunctions, and showing where the above rules apply.

*Words containing the sound and combinations of Z : or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dicta-
tion, and Subjects for Composition.*

Z.

za'-ny	zeal'-ous-ly	zone
zeal	zed	zo-og'-ra-pher
ze-chin'	zeph'-yr	zo-og'-ra-phy
ze'-nith	zeph'-yr-us	zo-ol'-o-gy
zeal'-ot	zest	zo'-o-phyte
zeal'-ous	zo'-di-ac	zo-o-phy-tol'-o-gy

Use the above words, and apply the rules given.

 RULE IV.

A noun of multitude may have a verb or noun agreeing with either the singular or plural number, according as the noun expresses unity or plurality of idea ; as, *The meeting* was large. *My people* do not consider ; they have not known me.

 RULE V.—PRONOUNS.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number : as, *This* is the friend whom I love. *That* is the vice which I hate. *The king* and *the queen* had put on their robes.

The Relative is of the same person as the Antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly : as, *Thou, who lovest wisdom.* *I, who speak from experience.*

The Pronoun *that*, is applied to persons as well as things : as, *The woman and estate that became his portion.*

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, a celebrated city of Palestine, (in the Pachalic of Damascus,) and the capital of the ancient Jewish nation, was founded by Melchisedeck in the year of the world 2032, and was originally called Salem, which signifies peace. It was a long time in possession of the Jebusites, who named it Jebus, and from whom David took it. Solomon, his son, built the celebrated Temple at Jebus, or Jerusalem, as it was then called. The history of the temple may be considered the history of Jerusalem. It was destroyed 600 years anterior to the Christian era, but was afterwards rebuilt. Alexander the Great is said to have offered sacrifice in it, to the Deity of the Jews. Jerusalem was frequently an object of contention among the surrounding nations, and was repeatedly pillaged, and its inhabitants either slain, or carried into captivity. Sixty-three years before Christ, Judea became a Roman province, where our Saviour was, afterwards, put to death for declaring himself King of the Jews. Judea being treated as a conquered country, the inhabitants revolted, which led to the celebrated siege of Jerusalem, by Titus, in the year 71. The city was stormed after a brave and vigorous defence, and after suffering all that human nature could endure, more than 1,200,000 of the inhabitants perished. It was in the power of the Mohammedans for several centuries. The Crusaders took Jerusalem in 1090. It was retaken by the Turks, 1187.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Repeat Rule 4th, and explain examples.

Repeat Rule 5th, and explain examples.

How does the Relative agree with the Antecedent?

How is the Pronoun *that* applied?—Explain examples.

Analyze the lesson and apply the rules.

Words containing the Sound and Combinations of J: or, Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

J, with the First Sound of A.

ja'-cent	jail	jane
ja'-cint	jail'-er	jay

J, with the Second Sound of A.

jar	jar'-gon	jaun'-dice
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J, with the Third Sound of A.

jaw	jaw'-bone
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J, with the Fourth Sound of A.

jan'-i-za-ry	ja-pan'-ner	jav'-e-lin
jan'-u-a-ry	jas'-mine	jaunt
ja-pan'	jas'-per	jaunt'-ing

J, with the First Sound of E.

jeer	je-joon'	je-ru'-sa-lem
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J, with the Second Sound of E.

jeal'-ous	jen'-net	jes'-sa-mine
jeal'-ou-sy	jeop'-ar-dy	jest
jeal'-ous-ly	jerk	jest'-er
jel'-lied	jer'-kin	jet
jel'-ly	jer'-sey	jet'-ty

J, with the First Sound of O.

jo-cose'	jo'-ker	jo'-vial
joke	jolt	jo'-vial-ly

J, with the Third Sound of O.

jor'-dan

J, with the Fourth Sound of O.

joc'-u-lar	jog	jol'-ly
joc'-und	jol'-li-ty	jot

J, with the First Sound of U.

ju'-bi-lant	ju-di'-cia-ry	ju-ris-dic'-tion
ju-bi-la'-tion	ju-di'-cious	ju-ris-pru'-dence
ju'-bi-lee	ju-di'-cious-ly	ju'-rist
ju'-di-ca-to-ry	ju-ly'	ju'-ror
ju'-di-ca-ture	june	ju'-ry
ju-di'-cial	ju'-ni-or	ju'-ve-nile
ju-di'-cial-ly	ju'-ni-per	ju-ve-nil'-i-ty

J, with the Second Sound of U.

judge	junk	jus-ti-fi-ca'-tion
jug'-gle	jun'-to	jus'-ti-fi-er
jug'-gler	just	jus'-ti-fy
jum'-ble	jus'-tice	jus'-tle
jump	jus'-ti-fi-a-ble	just'-ly
junc'-tion	jus'-ti-fi-a-bly	jux-ta-po'-si-tion
junc'-ture		

EXERCISES.

Use the fore-going words in composition, and apply the rules given.

RULE VI.—ADJECTIVES.

Every Adjective and every Adjective Pronoun belongs to some noun expressed or understood: as, He is a good, as well as a wise man. Few are happy; that is, persons.

The Demonstrative Adjective Pronouns agree in number with their substantives: as, This book, these books. That sort, those sorts.

The Distributive Adjective Pronouns—*each, every, either*, agree with their nouns, in the singular number only: The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat, the king of Judah, sat each on his throne. Every tree is known by its fruit. Unless the plural noun convey a collective idea: as, "Every six months." "Every hundred years."

A Plural Adjective Pronoun, when associated with ideas of an intellectual nature, may be used with a Singular Noun : as, *Our* desire, *your* intention, *their* resignation.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

K.

Kremlin.

The Kremlin is the name of the ancient palace of the Czars of Muscovy, at Moscow, famous for its splendour within and without. In the dreadful conflagration that followed the entry of the French into Moscow, in 1812, the Kremlin suffered very little. It stands in the central and higher parts of the city : it is of a triangular form, and about two miles in circumference, and is surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, which were constructed in the reign of Ivan Vassilievitch I. It contains, besides the ancient palace of the Czars, several churches, two convents, the patriarchal palace, the arsenal, and one private house, which belonged to Boris Godunof, before he was raised to the throne.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Repeat the 6th Rule, and explain examples.

How do Demonstrative Adjective Pronouns agree with their substantives ?

How do Distributive Adjective Pronouns agree with their substantives ?

When may a Plural Adjective Pronoun associate with a Singular Noun ?—Explain examples.

Analyze the lesson, and apply the rules given.

Words containing the sounds and combinations of K : or, Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

K, with the Sound of A.

kale

ka'-li

kal'-en-der

K, with the First Sound of E.

keel	keep	keep'-sake
keen	keep'-er	key
keen'-ly	keep'-ing	key'-stone

K, with the Second Sound of E.

kedge	ken	ker'-mes
kelp	ker'-chief	ker'-nel

K, with the First Sound of I.

kind	kind'-ly	kite
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K, with the Second Sound of I.

kid'-nap	kin'-dle	kins'-folk
kid-nap'-per	kin'-dred	kins'-man
kil'-der-kin	king	kins'-wo-man
kiln	king'-craft	kiss
kil'-o-gram	king'-dom	kitch'-en
kin	king'-ly	klick

EXERCISES.

Select words, use them in composition, and apply the rules.

RULE VII.—ARTICLES.

The Article *A* or *An*, agrees with nouns in the singular number only, either individually or collectively: as, *A Christian*; *an Infidel*; *a score*; *a thousand*.

The Definite Article may agree with nouns, either in the singular or plural number: as, *The garden*. *the houses*; *the stars*.

RULE VIII.—POSSESSIVE CASE.

When two Substantives follow each other, the former, implying possession, is said to be in the Possessive Case, and is governed by the latter. This case is distinguished by an apostrophe and the letter *s*, being annexed to it: as, *Man's happiness*. *Virtue's reward*.

Substantives govern pronouns, as well as nouns, in the possessive case: as, Every tree is known by *its fruit*. Goodness brings *its own reward*.

When several nouns in the possessive case come together, the apostrophe, with the letter *s*, is annexed to the last, and understood with the other nouns: as, John and Eliza's books.

When the plural ends in *s*, the additional *s* is omitted.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

G hard, as heard in Glass.

There is some reason to believe that Glass was made by the Phœnicians, Tyrians, and Egyptians. Paw and other antiquarians maintain, that the first Glass-house was constructed at Diospolis, the ancient capital of Thebaid. Pliny informs us, that a merchant vessel, being laden with nitre, or fossil alkali, having been driven ashore on the coast of Palestine, near the river Belus, the crew went in search of provisions, and accidentally supported the kettles, in which they dressed their food, upon some pieces of the alkali. The river sand, above which this operation was performed, was vitrified by its union with the alkali, and thus Glass was produced.

A historian informs us, that in the reign of Tiberius, an artist had his house demolished for making glass malleable; while another asserts he was beheaded. Italy was the first modern nation that used glass in windows. The custom was afterwards introduced into France; but glass was not used in houses in England until the end of the tenth century.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Repeat the Seventh Rule, and explain Examples.

Repeat the Eighth Rule, and explain Examples.

Do substantives govern pronouns in the possessive case? Examples.

When several nouns in the possessive case follow each other, where is the apostrophe placed?

What is the rule when the plural ends in *s*?

Analyse the lesson, and use the rules given.

*Words containing the hard sound of G: or,
Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.*

G, with the First Sound of A.

ga'-ble	gait	gau'-ger
gage	gale	gay
gain	game	gay'-ly
gain'-er	game'-ster	gaze
gain'-ful	gate'-way	ga-zelle'
gain-say'	gauge	ga'-zer

G, with the Second Sound of A.

gape	gar'-den-ing	gar'-net
gar'-ble	gar'-land	gar'-nish
gar'-bler	gar'-lic	gar'-ni-ture
gar'-den	gar'-ment	gar'-ter
gar'-den-er	gar'-ner	gaunt

G, with the Third Sound of A.

gall	gaud'-y	gau'-dy
gaud	gau'-di-ly	gauze

G, with the Fourth Sound of A.

gal'-ax-y	gal'-liot	gar'-ru-lous
gal'-ba-num	gal'-lon	gas-co-nade'
gal'-lant	gal'-loon'	gash
gal'-lant'	gal'-van-ism	gasp
gal'-lant-ly	gam'-bol	gas'-tric
gal'-lant-ry	gam'-ut	gath'-er
gal'-le-on'	gap	gath'-er-ing
gal'-le-ry	gar'-ret	gav'-ot
gal'-ley	gar'-ri-son	ga-zette'
gal'-li-cism	gar'-ru'-li-ty	gaz-et-teer'

G, with the Sound of E.

gear	geese	get
------	-------	-----

G, with I.

gig	gim'-let	girl'-ish
gild	gird	girl'-ish-ly
gild'-er	gir'-dle	girth
gilt	girl	give

G, with the First Sound of O.

go	goat	gold
goad	go'-er	gold'-en
goal	go'-ing	gold'-fish

G, with the Second Sound of O.

good	good'-ly	goose
------	----------	-------

G, with the Third Sound of O.

gorge	gor'-geous	gor'-mand
gor'-ged	gor'-geous-ly	gor'-man-dize
gor'-get	gor'-gon	gor'-man-di-zer

G, with the Fourth Sound of O.

god	god'-ly	gos'-pel
god'-dess	gon'-do-la	gos'-sip
god'-like	gon-do-lier'	gos'-sip-ing

G, with the Sound of U.

gud'-geon	gun'-ne-ry	gus'-set
gulf	gun'-smith	gust
gull	gun'-shot	gus'-to
gum	gur'-gle	gut'-ter
gun	gush	gut'-tu-ral
gun'-ner	gush'-ing	guz'-zle

EXERCISES.

Write the nouns, among the fore-going words, and mark them, in the possessive case.

RULE IX.—VERBS.

Active verbs govern the objective case : as, Truth ennobles her. She comforts me. Virtue rewards her followers.

Passive verbs, and those which signify naming, and others of a similar nature, have the same case after them as before them : as, He was called Cæsar. She was named Penelope. The General was saluted Emperor.

The verb To Be, in all its variations, has the same case after it, as that which next preceded it : *I am he*, whom they invited. I understood *it* to be *him*. We at first took *it* to be *her*, but were afterwards convinced that *it* was not *she*.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

Y consonant, as heard in Year.

The relative period, in which the Earth performs its revolution round the Sun, from star to star, is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds, is called a Year. But from the Sun's not being in the centre of this great orbit, the seasons are unequally divided. The time from the Spring Equinox to the Autumnal is 186 days, 11 h. 20 m., and from the Autumnal to the Spring but 178 d. 18 h. 29 m. While the Earth is revolving around the Sun, it is accompanied by the Moon, which turns on its own axis in 27 d. 7 h. 43 m., but is 29 d. 12 h. 44 m. 12 s. in going with the Earth round the Sun. While the Moon performs her monthly revolutions, she presents various appearances to a spectator on the earth. When she is seen near the Sun, in the western part of the horizon, she appears like a bow or a crescent of light. As her distance from the Sun increases, the enlightened part of her disk gradually augments, till she presents her fully illuminated orb to the earth. The enlightened portion then diminishes, till she is seen in the morning, a little before sunrise, in the form of a crescent : and these phases are regularly repeated in the same order, during every revolution.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Repeat the Ninth Rule. Explain Examples.

When have passive verbs the same case after them as before them?

What case always follows the verb, To Be?—Explain Examples.

Analyze the lessons, and apply the rules given.

Words containing the sounds and combinations of Y,
(consonant) : or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation and Subjects for Composition.

Y, with the Second Sound of A.

yard	yarn	yard'-stick
------	------	-------------

Y, with the Third Sound of A.

yawl	yawn	yawn'-ing
------	------	-----------

Y, with the Fourth Sound of A.

yar'-row	yam	yan'-kee
----------	-----	----------

Y, with the First Sound of E.

ye	year'-ly	yield'-ed
year	yield	yield'-er

Y, with the Second Sound of E.

yearn	yel'-low-ish	yest'-y
yell	yest	yet
yel'-low	yes'-ter-day	yelk

Y, with the First Sound of O

yeo'-man	yoke	yolk
yeo'-man-ry	yo'-king	yoke'-mate

Y, with the Third Sound of U.

you	your'-self	youth'-ful
your	youth	yule

EXERCISES ON ACTIVE, PASSIVE, AND NEUTER VERBS.

RULE X.—VERBS IN THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

One Verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it in the Infinitive Mood: as, Cease to do evil; learn to do well. We should be prepared to render an account of our actions.

The Infinitive Mood is frequently governed by Adjectives, Substantives, and Participles: as, He is eager to learn. She is worthy to be loved. They have a desire to improve. Endeavouring to persuade.

RULE XI.—PARTICIPLES.

Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived: as, I am weary with hearing him. She is instructing us. The tutor is admonishing Charles.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

W, (consonant) *as heard in Wealth.*

Wealth of the Ancients.

In ancient times, silver and gold were more plentiful than in modern times. In the 22d chapter of the Book of Chronicles, we read that king David had prepared for the house of the Lord, "A hundred thousand talents of gold, and a million talents of silver, and brass, and iron, without weight." Solomon's yearly income was, from calculations made by good authority, 711,210,170 dollars! which was more than a million a day. His commerce with Ophir, was over 20,000,000 yearly. And we read that Haman offered to pay into the treasury 10,000 talents of silver, if the King of Persia would write an order for the destruction of the Jewish people, throughout the Persian empire. When Xerxes went into Greece, Pythian, the Lydian, had 2,000 talents of silver, and 4 million of gold darics. Plutarch tells us, in his life of Crassus, that after having dedicated one-tenth of all he had to Hercules, he en-

tertained the Roman people, at 10,000 tables, and distributed to them as much corn as would last them three months, and then, had more than seven millions sterling left. Lentulus is said to have possessed more than 16 millions sterling. Anthony owed, at the Ides of March, over three millions sterling, which he paid before the Calends of April.

QUESTIONS UPON THE LESSONS.

Repeat Rule 10th.—Explain examples.

How are Verbs in the Infinitive Mood governed?—Explain examples.

Repeat Rule 11th.

Analyze the lessons, and apply the rules given.

Words containing the sound of W (consonant): or, Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation and Subjects for Composition.

W, with the First Sound of A.

wa'-fer	wake'-ful	wast'-er
wail	wane	wave
wail'-ing	ware	wa'-ver
wain	ware'-house	wa'-vy
waist'-coat	wa'-ri-ly	way
wait	waste	way'-ward
wake	waste'-ful	way'-mark
wai'-ter	waste'-ful-ly	way'-ward-ly

W, with the Third Sound of A.

walk	want	ward'-robe
walk'-er	war	war'-fare
wall	war'-ble	warm
wal'-nut	war'-bler	warm'-ly
wan'-der	ward	warmth
wan'-der-er	ward'-en	war'-ning
wan'-der-ing	ward'-er	warp

war'-rant	war'-ri-or	wa'-ter
war'-rant-a-ble	wart	wa'-te-ry
war'-rant-a-bly	war'-worn	war'-lock

W, with the Fourth Sound of A.

waft	wag'-on-er	wax'-en
wag'-on	wax	wax'-ing

W, with the First Sound of E.

weak	wear'-i-ness	weed
weak'-ling	wear'-i-some	week
weak'-ly	weave	week'-ly
weak'-ness	weav'-er	weep
wear'-y	wee	weep'-er

W, with the Second Sound of E.

wealth	wed'-ding	well'-done
wealth'-y	wednes'-day	well'-bred
wealth'-i-ly	weft	well'-spent
weap'-on	wel'-come	well'-spring
weath'-er	weld	wend
weath'-er-bea-ten	wel'-fare	west
weath'-er-cock	wel'-kin	west'-ward
weath'-er-wise	well	west'-ward-ly
wed	well'-be-ing	wet

W, with the First Sound of I.

wide	wild'-fire	wind'-ing
wide'-ly	wild'-ly	wind'-er
wi'-den	wile	wipe
wide'-ness	wi'-li-ly	wise
wife	wi'-li-ness	wise'-ly
wight	wi'-ly	with
wild	wind	wi'-ry

W, with the Second Sound of I.

wick'-ed	wick'-ed-ness	wick'-et
wick'-ed-ly	wick'-er	wid'-ow

wid'-ow-er	wind'-y	wit
wid'-ow-hood	wing	witch
wil'-der-ness	wink	witch'-craft
wil'-ful	win'-ner	with
wil'-ful-ly	win'-ning	with'-al
wil'-low	win'-now	with'-er
wim'-ble	win'-now-ing	with-hold'
wim'-ple	wind'-pipe	with-in'
win	win'-ter	with-out'
wind	win'-try	wit'-less
wind'-fall	wis'-dom	wit'-ness
wind'-lass	wish	wit'-ti-ly
wind'-mill	wish'-ful	wit'-ting-ly
win'-dow	wist	wit'-ty
wind'-ward	wist'-ful	wiz'-ard

W, with the First Sound of O.

wo	wo'-ful-ly	wove
wo'-ful	wore	wo'-ven

W, with the Second Sound of O.

wolf	wood	woof
wolf'-ish	wood'-en	wool
wo'-man	wood'-land	wool'-len
wo'-man-hood	wood'-man	wool'-ly
wo'-man-ly	wood'-y	wool'-sack
woo	woo'-er	wood'-nymph

EXERCISES.

Use the fore-going words in composition, and apply the rules given.

RULE XII.—PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions govern the Objective Case: as, I have heard a good character of her. *From* him that is needy, turn not away. A word *to* the wise is sufficient *for* them. We may be good and happy *without* riches.

RULE XIII.—CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns: as, Candour is to be approved and practised. If thou sincerely desire, and earnestly pursue virtue, she will assuredly be found of thee, and prove a rich reward. The master taught her and me, to write. He and she were school-fellows.

RULE XIV.—ELLIPSIS.

An Ellipsis, or omission of words, is frequently admitted: but when this would obscure the sense, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, the words must be expressed: as, We are apt to love Δ who love us: the word *them* should be written. Beautiful fields and trees, is not correct language: it does not convey the idea. It should be, Beautiful fields and *fine* trees—or, Beautiful fields and trees.

LESSON FOR DICTATION AND GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS.

H.

Hieroglyphics (sacred carving.)

These were certain characters, or signs, made use of by the Egyptians and other Eastern nations, as signs of sacred, divine, or supernatural things. Hieroglyphics were figures of animals, parts of the human body, instruments, &c., which contained a meaning known only to the kings and priests. They also were used to express historical facts, and abound on the ancient monuments of Egypt. The great Obelisk, brought from Egypt to Rome, is full of such figures; and they may be seen, on all the obelisks which have been found. Many curious hieroglyphical figures were engraved, on what is termed the Isiack Table; a large black table, long preserved at Rome, and at the sacking of that city, in 1525, it

was found by a poor tradesman, and afterwards removed to Mantua, where it disappeared at the capture of that place. It had been previously engraved, and a plate of it is given in Montfaucon's Antiquities.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

Repeat the Rule for Prepositions, and explain examples.

Repeat the Rule for Conjunctions, and explain examples.

What is an Ellipsis ?

When must it not be used ?

Analyze the lesson, and use the rules given.

Words containing the sound of H : or,

Exercises in the Elements of Pronunciation, with Words for Dictation, and Subjects for Composition.

H, with the First Sound of A.

hale	has'-ti-ly	haze
ha'-lo	ha'-ven	ha'-zel
haste	hay	ha'-zy
has'-ty	hay-ma'-ker	hail

H, with the Second Sound of A.

har'-oin-ger	harm	har'-mo-ny
har'-bour	harm'-less	harp
hard	har-mon'-ic	harp'-er
hard'-en	har-mon'-ic-al	har-poon'
har'-di-hood	har-mo'-ni-ous	har'-vest
har'-dy	har-mo'-ni-ous-ly	haunt

H, with the Third Sound of A.

hal'-berd	haul	haw'-ker
hal-ber-dier'	hawk	haw'-thorn
haugh'-ty	haw'-berk	haw'-ser

H, with the Fourth Sound of A.

ha-bil'-i-ment	hab'-it-a-ble	hab-it-u'-al
hab'-it	hab-i-ta'-tion	hack

hack'-ney	hap	hap'-pi-ness
hal'-cy-on	hap-haz'-ard	hap'-py
hal-le-lu'-jah	hap'-ly	hav'-oc
hal'-low	hap'-pen	haz'-ard
ham'-per	hap'-pi-ly	haz'-ar-dous

H, with the First Sound of E.

heal	heed	he-red'-it-a-ry
heap	heed'-ful	here-in'
hear	heed'-ful-ly	here-on'
hear'-er	heed'-less	he-re'-si-arch
hear'-ing	heel	he-ret'-i-cal
hear'-say	he-gi'-ra	here-to'
heat	he-li'-a-cal	here-with'
heath	here	he'-ro
hea'-then	here-af'-ter	he-ro'-i-cal
heath'-y	here'-by	he-ro'-ic
heave		

H, with the Second Sound of E.

head	heb'-ra-ism	her'-ald
head'-land	heb'-ra-ist	herd
head'-long	hec-a-tomb'	herds'-man
head'-strong	heft	her'-e-sy
head'-y	helm	her'-e-tic
health	hel'-met	her'-i-ta-ble
health'-ful	help	her'-i-tage
health'-y	help'-er	her-met'-i-cal
hearse	help'-ful	her-met'-i-cal-ly
heav'-en	help'-less	her'-mit
heav'-en-ly	hem'-is-phere	her'-mit-age
heav'-en-ward	hem-is-pher'-ic	her'-o-ine
heav'-i-ly	hence'-forth	her'-o-ism
heav'-i-ness	hence'-for-ward	herse
heav'-y	hen-dec'-a-gon	her'-self
heb'-do-mal	hep'-ta-gon	hes'-i-tate

hes-i-ta'-tion	het-er-o-ge'-ne-ous	hex-ag'-o-nal
het'-er-o-dox	hex'-a-gon	hex-am'-e-ter

H, *with the First Sound of I.*

hide	hi-e-rog'-ra-phy	high'-way-man
hi'-der	hi-er'-o-phant	hind
hi'-e-rarch	high	hind'-most
hi-e-rarch'-i-cal	high'-flown	hire
hi'-e-rar-chy	high'-land	hire'-ling
hi-e-ro-glyph'-ic	high'-ly	hive
hi-e-ro-glyph'-i-cal	high'-ness	hi'-ver

H, *with the Second Sound of I.*

hid'-e-ous	hin'-der-ance	his-to-ri-og'-ra-pher
hid'-e-ous-ly	hinge	his'-to-ry
hil'-ar-i-ty	hip'-po-crass	his-tri-on'-ic
hill	hip'-po-grif	hit
hil'-lock	hiss	hitch
hil'-ly	his-to'-ri-an	hith'-er
hilt	his-tor'-ic	hith'-er-most
hin'-der	his-tor'-ic-al-ly	hith'-er-wards

H, *with the First Sound of O.*

hoar	home'-born	ho'-ping-ly
hoar'-frost	home'-bred	ho'-ral
hoard	home'-ly	ho'-ra-ry
hoarse	home'-made	horde
hold	home'-spun	ho-ri'-zon
hol'-der	home'-wards	ho-rog'-ra-phy
hol'-der-forth	ho-mo-ge'-ne-al	ho-rol'-o-gy
hold'-fast	ho-mo-ge'-ne-ous	ho-rom'-e-try
hold'-ing	ho-mol'-o-gous	ho-san'-na
hole	ho-mon'-y-my	hose
ho'-li-ly	hope	ho'-sier
ho'-li-ness	hope'-ful	host
ho'-ly	hope'-ful-ly	hos'-tel-ry
home	hope'-less	host'-ess

H, with the Second Sound of O.

hood	hoof'-bound	hook'-ed
hood'-wink	hoof'-ed	hoop
hoof	hook	hoot

H, with the Third Sound of O.

horn	hor'-ny	hor-ta'-tion
horn'-ed	horse	hor'-ta-tive
hor'-net	horse'-back	hor'-ta-to-ry
horn'-pipe	horse'-man	horn'-stone

H, with the Fourth Sound of O.

hob'-by	hom'-i-ly	hos'-pit-a-bly
hob-gob'-lin	hop	hos-pi-tal'-i-ty
hol'-low	hor-i-zon'-tal	hos-pi-tal'-ler
hol'-low-ness	hor-i-zon'-tal-ly	host'-age
hol'-ly	hor'-o-loge	hos'-tile
hol'-o-caust	hor'-o-scope	hot
hol'-o-graph	hor'-ri-ble	hot'-ly
hol'-i-day	hor'-rid	hot-head'-ed
hom'-age	hor-rif'-ic	hot'-spur
hom'-i-cide	hor'-ror	hov'-el
hom-i-ci'-dal	hos'-pit-a-ble	hough

H, with the First Sound of U.

hue	hu-mane'-ly	hu'-mid
huge	hu'-man-ize	hu-mid'-i-ty
huge'-ly	hu-man'-i-ty	hu-mil-i-a'-tion
hu'-man	hu'-man-ly	hu-mil'-i-ty
hu-mane'	hu'-me-ral	

H, with the Second Sound of U.

hulk	hun'-ger	hunts'-man
hull	hun'-gry	hur'-dle
hum	hunt	hur'-ri-cane
hun'-dred	hunt'-er	hurt
hun'-dredth	hunt'-ress	hus'-band

hus'-band-ry	husk	hus-wife'
hush	husk'-ed	hus-wif'-e-ry
hush'-mo-ney	hus'-ky	hus'-tings

H, with the Sound of Y as I.

hy'-a-cinth	hy-grom'-e-ter	hy-pos'-ta-sis
hy-a-cin'-thine	hy-gro'-scope	hy-po-stat'-ic-al
hy'-dra	hy'-men	hy-poth'-e-sis
hy-drau'-lic	hy-me'-ne-al	hy-po-thet'-ic-al- y
hy-drog'-ra-pher	hy-me'-ne-an	hyp-o-con-dri'-ac
hy-drog'-ra-phy	hymn	hyp-oc'-ri-cy
hy'-dro-mel	hy-per'-bo-la	hyp'-o-crite
hy-drom'-e-ter	hy-per-bol'-ic	hyp-o-crit'-ic
hy-drom'-e-try	hy-per-bol'-ic-al-ly	hyp-o-crit'-i-cal-ly
hy-dro-pho'-bia	hy-per-bo'-re-an	hys'-sop
hy-dro-stat'-i-cal	hy-per-crit'-ic	hys-ter'-ic
hy-dro-stat'-ics	hy-per-crit'-ic-al	hys-ter'-ic-al
hy'-e-na	hy-per'-me-tre	hys-ter'-ics

EXERCISES.

Use the fore-going words, in composition with other words, and apply the rules given.

USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

It is customary to begin with a capital, the first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing :

The first word after a period, and, every independent sentence.

The appellations applied to the Deity: as, God, Providence, Messiah, &c.

Proper names of persons, places, streets, officers: as, James, New-York, Pearl Street, Governor, &c.

Adjectives derived from the proper names of places: as, Grecian, Roman, English, New-York, &c.

The first word of an example, after a colon : as, Always remember this ancient maxim, " Know thyself."

Every substantive in the titles of books : as, Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language. Thomson's Seasons.

The first word of every line in poetry.

The pronoun I, and the interjection O : as, I write. O may I always hear! And when any word is remarkably emphatical, a capital may be used.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points, or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause.

The Semicolon, a pause double that of the Comma.

The Colon, double that of the Semicolon ; and

The Period double that of the Colon.

THE COMMA.

The Comma marks the shortest possible pause ; and separates nouns, adjectives, and verbs, used in the same construction : as, The heart, mind, and manners, are all improved by education.

When an imperfect phrase is used in a sentence, a Comma is placed at the beginning, and at the end of the phrase : as, I remember, with gratitude, all your kindness.

When a conjunction is divided, by a phrase or sentence, from the verb to which it belongs, such phrase, or sentence, is marked by a Comma at each extremity : as, They set out early, and, before the close of the day, arrived at the destined place.

Relative pronouns are connective words, and generally admit a Comma before them : as, He preaches sublimely, who lives a holy life.

The omission of all words understood, but not expressed, is marked by a Comma : as, From law arises security ; from security, curiosity ; from curiosity, knowledge, &c.

The words, nay, so, hence, again, &c., are separated by a Comma : as, He feared want, hence, he overvalued riches.

THE SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is placed between two phrases, when the latter depends upon the former : as, Straws swim on the surface ; but pearls lie at the bottom.

THE COLON.

The Colon is used after a sentence that may be explained by an illustrative remark : as, We should always sympathise with the afflicted : it is the lot of humanity to suffer.

The Colon is used when an example, a speech, or a quotation is introduced : as, The Scriptures give us the best representation of the Deity, in these words : God is love.

THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, it is marked by a Period.

The Period is also used after every abbreviated word : as, A.D., Anno Domini, the year of our Lord. P.S., for Postscript.

A Note of Interrogation is used at the end of an interrogative sentence, that is, when a question is asked : as, Shall we always be friends ? Who will go with me ?

The Note of Exclamation is used after expressions of grief, surprise, sorrow, &c. ; and after an interrogative expression to which an answer cannot be given : as, Who can comprehend the greatness of the Supreme Being ! What is more lovely than Virtue !

EXERCISES ON PUNCTUATION.

What is Punctuation ?

By what mark is the shortest pause indicated ?

What does the Semicolon mark ?

What does the Colon mark ?

What does the Period mark ?

How are adjectives, nouns, &c., in the same construction, marked ?

How is an imperfect phrase marked ?

When a conjunction is separated from the verb to which it belongs, how is it marked ?

How are relative pronouns marked ?

How are elliptical expressions distinguished ?

How are emphatical adverbs pointed ?

How is the Semicolon used ?

How is the Colon used ?

How is the Period used ?

How is the Interrogation Point used ?

How is the Exclamation Point used ?

Examples to be required, with all the answers.

APPENDIX.

THE FORMATION OF THE PLURAL NUMBER OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH.

Nouns are generally rendered plural, by adding *s* to the singular: as, dove, doves; face, faces; thought, thoughts.

When the singular ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *s*, we add *es* in the plural: as, box, boxes; church, churches; lash, lashes; kiss, kisses; rebus, rebuses.

If the singular ends in *ch* hard, the plural is formed by adding *s*: as, monarch, monarchs; distich, distichs.

Nouns which end in *o*, generally take *es* in the plural: as, cargo, cargoes; echo, echoes; hero, heroes; negro, negroes; manifesto, manifestoes, &c. The exceptions are folio, nuncio, punctilio, seraglio, which form their plural by adding *s*.

Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*: as, loaf, loaves; half, halves; wife, wives. Grief, relief, reproof, form the plural by adding *s*.

Nouns which end in *ff*, have their regular plural: as, ruff, ruffs; except staff, which makes staves in the plural.

Nouns which have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural: as, beauty, beauties; fly, flies. The *y* is not changed when there is another vowel in the same syllable: as, key, keys; delay, delays.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things they express, are used only in the singular form: as, news, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. Others only in the plural form: as, bellows, scissors, lungs, riches.

Some words are the same in both numbers: as, deer, sheep swine, means, &c.

IRREGULAR PLURALS.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Man	men
Woman	women
Alderman	aldermen
Child	children
Brother	brothers or brethren
Ox	oxen
Foot	feet
Goose	geese
Tooth	teeth
Louse	lice
Mouse	mice
Penny	pence or pennies
Die (for play)	dice
Die (for coining)	dies

It is a general rule, that all things weighed or measured, have no plural, for in them, not number, but quantity is regarded; as, wool, wine, oil. But when we speak of different kinds, we use the plural: as, the coarser wools, the richer wines, the finer oils.

CONJUGATION OF THE PASSIVE VERB.

A Passive Verb is conjugated by prefixing the verb To Be, through all its changes of number, person, mood and tense to the Perfect Participle of an Active Verb; as,

*Singular.**Plural.*

I am loved,	We are loved,
I was loved,	We were loved,
I have been loved, &c.	We have been loved, &c.

THE FORMATION OF THE GENDER OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH.

The English Language has three methods of distinguishing the sex.

First, by different words : as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor	maid	King	queen
Boy	girl	Lad	lass
Brother	sister	Man	woman
Father	mother	Nephew	niece
Husband	wife	Son	daughter, &c.

Second, by different terminations : as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Abbot	abbess	Lion	lioness
Actor	actress	Poet	poetess
Benefactor	benefactress	Prophet	prophetess
Governor	governess	Songster	songstress
Heir	heiress	Tiger	tigress
Jew	jewess	Widower	widow, &c.

Third, by a noun, pronoun, or adjective; being prefixed to the substantive : as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
A man servant	a maid servant
A he goat	a she goat
A male child	a female child, &c.

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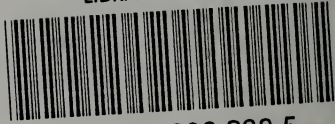


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